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Library Economy and Bibliography

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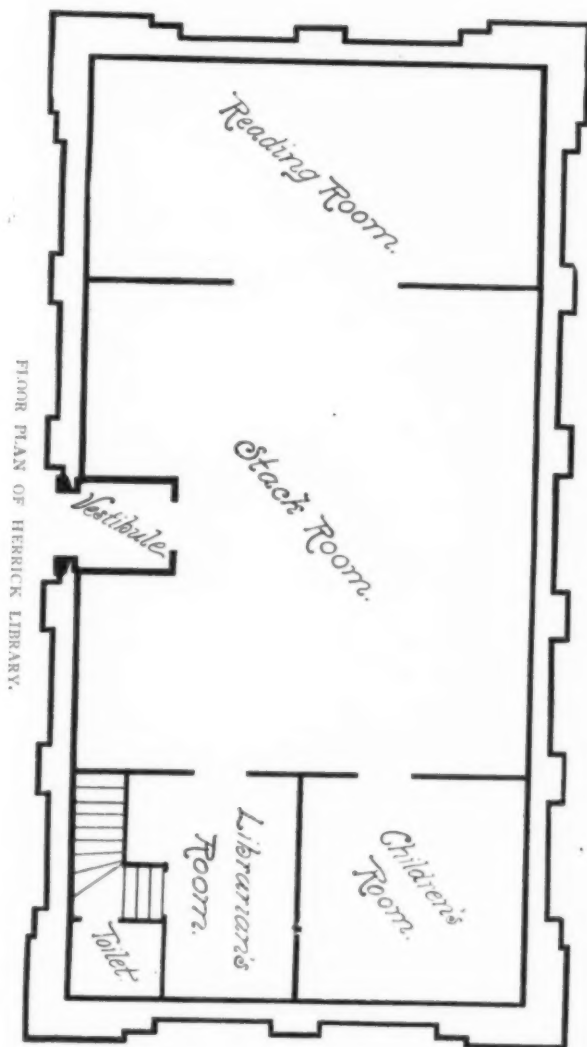
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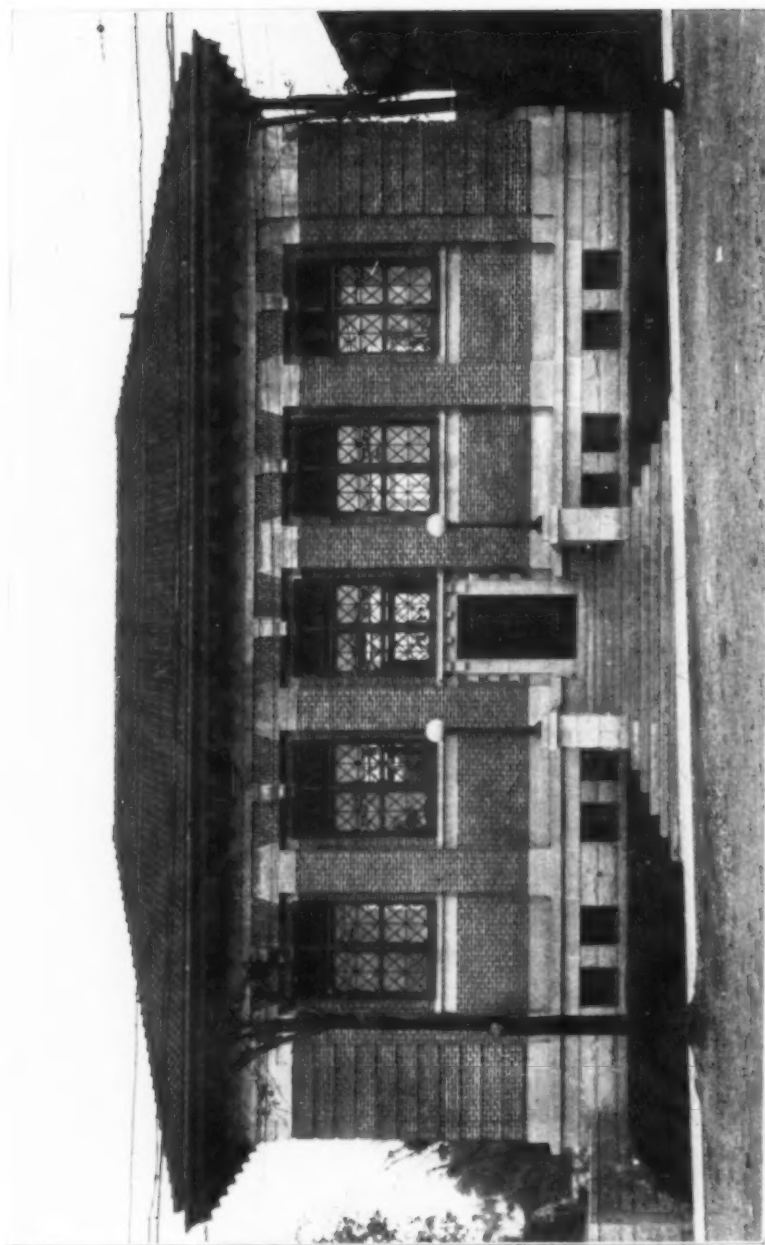
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1856—1905.



FLOOR PLAN OF HERRICK LIBRARY.



HERRICK LIBRARY, WELLINGTON, OHIO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 30

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No. 6

THE government statistics of libraries, showing 1903 figures, although but recently issued, give but an imperfect presentation of the actual status of libraries in this country. Unfortunately, many libraries failed to answer the request for information, and in these cases old statistics were left. This represents the "dead wood" in the library forest, and it is to be hoped that in the next report there may be a careful elimination of libraries which have no longer more than a nominal existence. Probably the number of real libraries is less, and the total number of books more, than is shown in the report. The percentages of increase are certainly remarkable, and we are nearing the point when we shall have the average of a book for each inhabitant in the public libraries of the United States. It is interesting to note that New York and Massachusetts together have approximately one-fourth of the total number of libraries and total number of books, and the North Atlantic States approximately one-half of the whole number. California is showing remarkable development, and the backward part of the country is still the South, which, however, is now feeling a new growth of library interest.

THE National Association of State Libraries is to hold its meetings coincident with the A. L. A. Conference, and it is to be hoped arrangements may be found possible which will make it an integral part of the American Library Association. Among its subjects will be an official bibliography of state publications—an enterprise which has for some time been under consideration. It is to be regretted that the bibliography of "State publications" covering the Western states and territories could not have been prepared for publication in time for the Portland Conference. One reason that this has been impracticable is the utter lack of appreciation and of co-operation on the part of a number of state librarians, and to this defect attention may well be called at the Portland meeting of state librarians. The bibliography has been a labor of love which cannot possibly "pay" for the outlay of time and money upon it. But for several states the material had to be worked up in Eastern libraries, and requests

for extension and revision were met in more than one case by semi-indignant protests that the librarian was not prepared to do work for nothing, or, more often, were ignored altogether. It is hoped to print this third section within the year and to complete the work as promptly thereafter as possible with the fourth section, covering the Southern states.

WHILE there will be a gratifying attendance of librarians from the Eastern and central states at the Portland Conference, and, we trust, at the post-conference gathering at San Francisco, there are many who cannot go, and to these we suggest attendance at the meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park, New Jersey, the first week in July. The general subjects of library work in schools and of reading for young people will there have full attention, and it would be both useful to librarians and gratifying to educators, if there could be a considerable representation of librarians at this national meeting. Nothing is more promising, nothing should have more sympathetic response from librarians, than this endeavor of the leaders of education to do their part in the recognition of the best modern library spirit.

AT the recent meeting of the Michigan Library Association, action was taken which opens interesting possibilities in the way of inter-state library co-operation. The president was authorized to appoint official delegates to represent the association at meetings of library associations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, these delegates to report at the annual meeting of their own association. Authorization was also given to the executive committee to formally instruct the delegates on matters that might enable them to speak and act for the whole association. In this way the Michigan association is given formal representation in the proceedings of its sister associations, and reciprocal action is indirectly suggested. Such inter-state representation should do much to bring the library associations of adjacent states into closer and more effective relations with one

another, and might well be made a basis for useful co-operative work. It is a development both of the affiliation plan, which prevails in Massachusetts between the smaller library clubs and the general state association, and of the rather infrequent practice of authorizing members of state associations to act as delegates at the national conference. With the constant increase of library associations, commissions, and clubs, some such systematic method of inter-state representation becomes extremely desirable.

A word of congratulation should be extended to the officers and members of the Ontario Library Association upon the success of their recent annual meeting in Toronto—a meeting notable for its evidence of library spirit and library progress. In the five years of its existence the association has done much to advance the library interests of the province and to create a strong bond of fellowship among its librarians. The establishment of a library commission, improvement of present methods of public document distribution, and the preparation of a recommended list of children's books, are among the movements now being urged by the association, while in other directions it is doing effective work. Much of its work is, of course, intangible, for it has been in large measure the awakening of the librarians of Ontario to a realization of needs and opportunities; but this is the necessary first step toward accomplishment, and there is every prospect that the near future will see a great advance in the recognition and support accorded to libraries in the Dominion.

At the recent Copyright Conference held in New York City the representatives of the American Library Association, seconded by a like word on behalf of the National Educational Association, made a vigorous protest against a proposed exclusion from this country of foreign editions of copyrighted works, unless the assent of the author or copyright proprietor is obtained for the importation. The obnoxious provision was contained in a bill presented at the last session of Congress on behalf of the American Publishers' Copyright League and supported by the Authors' League, as a matter of justice to authors. Certainly neither librarians nor educators would desire to seem to

be in the position of questioning authors' rights over the full control of their works; and this right of exclusion, which is a feature of English and other copyright law and is a corollary to the "manufacturing clause" in our own law, is perhaps a logical part of the author's rights. What librarians desire is not a restriction of authors' control of their works, but some check upon American publishers in case they issue American editions at higher prices than corresponding English editions of American or other copyright books. Probably a satisfactory conclusion will be reached by distinguishing between unauthorized or pirated editions and authorized editions of copyrighted works, by which unauthorized editions will be prohibited but authorized editions admitted. The authors' rights will then not be jeopardized, while the American publisher must see to it that he issues an edition which will commend itself for library purchase. We believe that publishers can be induced to accept as satisfactory some such provision as this, and we are glad to know, incidentally, that there seems to be a gratifying willingness on the part of publishers to make some concessions to the demand for a more liberal library discount, which, however illogically, seems to be more or less bound up with the copyright question.

Communications

ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARDS

HAS there been any general expression on the part of librarians of the desirability of having the contents of the Library of Congress cards arranged alphabetically? My interest in this question was renewed recently when the library received a new 30-volume edition of Thackeray's works. The contents for the set were arranged in numerical order of the volume, and to find a specific work often requires looking over the two closely printed cards. It seems much more desirable to have the arrangement alphabetically according to the title of the separate work, as nine per cent. of the inquiries are for a particular work rather than to find the contents of any one volume; and such an arrangement would result in considerable saving of time. The Library of Congress cards can be made more valuable, and particularly appreciated by reference librarians, if the contents are very full and in alphabetical arrangement.

H. R. MEAD.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY,
Berkeley.

COMMON NOUNS IN GERMAN; WHY THEY NEED NOT BE CAPITALIZED

BY CHARLES MARTEL, *Library of Congress*

IN the catalog rules of the Library of Congress of 1865, a somewhat advanced standpoint—for that time—was taken with regard to the use or rather the disuse of capitals. In the light of the very noticeable tendency, among authors and printers, towards dispensing with the use of unnecessary capitals, which is steadily increasing, the practice then adopted in the catalog must be regarded as having been in the line of actual progress. It was, however, thought advisable in 1898 to modify this practice in the direction of uniformity with that of the majority of the other large libraries. Rules of capitalization were adopted which, though they differ from Cutter (3d ed., sections 205 and 206; 4th ed., 288-291) in several material points, agree in the main with those of Harvard University Library, which are also taught in the chief library schools.

Since the distribution of the printed cards of the Library of Congress began objections have been raised to its practice by a few libraries on the following points:

1. In the names of corporate bodies the first word only is capitalized, not all the chief words.
2. Names of noted events and periods are not capitalized.
3. Common nouns in German are not capitalized.

The last-named rule especially has been strongly objected to by a few of the libraries receiving the printed cards. In answer to such objections, and to the inquiries of other correspondents, the following statement is made of the reasons which actuated the library in adopting this rule and in now adhering to its well considered original decision on this point.

It is agreed that in the short sentences of catalog titles an accumulation of capitals is obstructive and unsightly, and that it is consequently practical and desirable to use them as sparingly as possible. As to German titles, the question was whether the writing of common nouns without initial capitals is historically justifiable. The answer must be yes. For these reasons common nouns in German

titles were not excepted from the general rule. The practice has been followed consistently and, as far as can be learned, without inconvenience to users of the catalog in the library. Nevertheless, some doubt exists apparently in certain quarters as to the extent and weight of authority which sanctions the writing of common nouns in German without capitals, and it seems to be assumed that it is the ignorant and the illiterate who do not capitalize the common nouns, while in fact it was for their supposed benefit that the practice of distinguishing nouns by capitals was originally introduced. In a communication on the subject from one library the writer states that "as far as the historical argument goes, I should think that it is all in favor of capitalization [!]. The movement against their use is an innovation advocated by the radicals." In view of this opinion, the following short summary of the historical aspect of the question is offered, and as the documents on which it is based are not everywhere readily accessible, it has been thought well to let the summary be followed by some extracts from grammatical authorities. A short list is also added of current publications in which the common nouns are not capitalized—a list by no means exhaustive and not the result of systematic search, but collected almost entirely by the way; that is to say, as the publications happened to come to our notice in the course of our daily work as catalogers.

The practice of capitalizing common nouns in German originated in the custom of early printers (16th century) to capitalize words with a view to supposed ornamental disposition of the printed page. It was also believed to facilitate reading if *important* words were emphasized by being printed in capitals, or at least with an initial capital. Until the end of the 17th century, the capitalization of all common nouns is not sanctioned by grammatical writers, with but one exception,¹ and in practice capitalization is arbitrary and *not confined to nouns*. Not until 1690 does capitalization of common nouns again appear as a rule in a

¹ Johannes Girbert, in his *Deutsche Grammatica*, Mülhausen, 1653.

German grammar.² It becomes the ordinary practice, though still much disputed, about that time and is accepted more or less uniformly until the appearance of the second edition of the first part of Grimm's "Grammatik," 1822. Since then the return to the natural practice of writing common nouns like other words with small initial letters has been gaining ground with those who have given the matter consideration, as evidenced by the expression of writers on the subject, and by the gradual increase of publications discarding the use of German ("Gothic") type and of capitals.

August Hagemann, in a very complete survey of the theory of German grammarians on the subject, from Johann Kolross, 1529, to Karl Ferdinand Becker, 1839 (Berlin, 1880), shows that both in number and weight of authority those opposed to the extension of capitalization to common nouns far exceed those in favor of it until the time of Freyer (1722) and Gottsched. The latter thought, among other things, that it lent dignity to learning to have intricate rules of orthography. This view no longer prevails, and the reaction is manifest in the expression of many modern authorities.

Kolross, 1530. (The substance only of his rules is given here, taken from Wilmanns, W., *Die Orthographie in den Schulen Deutschlands*. 2e umgearb. Ausg. Berlin, 1887, p. 164-165, who quotes Kolross as reprinted by Joh. Müller in his *Quellenschriften* [etc.]. Gotha, 1882.)

"Der erste Orthograph der sich über den Gebrauch der grossen Anfangsbuchstaben ausspricht ist Johann Kolross der in seinem 1530 veröffentlichten Enchiridion folgendes lehrt" [here the five rules of Kolross are quoted in full]. . . . *Also auf den Anfang des Satzes, die Eigennamen und den Namen Gottes des Herrn ist nach Kolross der grosse Anfangsbuchstabe beschränkt.* Von diesen unscheinbaren und unschuldigen Anfängen ist der jetzige Gebrauch ausgegangen, der wie eine Seuche in unserer Schrift endemisch geworden ist. . . ."

Wilmanns evidently favors the discontinuance of the practice, though of course obliged to retain it for the time being in editing the compilation of the official rules; cf. his remarks *op. cit.* p. 168-170.

² Bödiker, *Grundsätze der deutschen Sprachen*, Cölln, 1690.

The following extracts are from Engeliën, A., *Geschichte der neuhochdeutschen Grammatik* [etc.] (*In Kehr, Carl, Gesch. d. Methodik d. deutschen Volksunterrichts*. Gotha, 1889-93. I. bd. (1889), p. 252-417):

Sattler, 1607. Sattler, Johann Rudolph. *Teutsche Orthographe*. Basel, L. König, 1607 (*in Engeliën*, p. 273-274).

"Mit Versal das ist grossen Buchstaben sollen geschriben werden der Namm vnsers Schöpfers als Gott etc., dessgleichen die Individua das ist die Wörter darunder Gott oder ein anderer Namm so mit dem Versal Buchstaben geschriben werden soll verstanden wirt als: vnser Heiland, der Allerhöchst, der Allermächtig etc., so dann die nammen der Männern-vnd Weibern-der Landen-der Stätten, als Basel, Strassburg, Franckfort etc., der Schössern-der Dörffern-der Völckern-der Secten, als ein Christ, Widertäufer, Arianer, etc., der Aembtern, als Burgermeister, Schultheiss, Räht, etc., der Künsten, als Grammatic, Dialectic, Rhetoric, etc., dessgleichen die anfang der Sententzen vnd Reden als: Gedult vberwind alles, etc.

In dem getruckten werden bey nahem in einer jeden Lineen drey oder mehr Versalen gefunden. Als ich etlich alte erfahrene vnd geübte Setzer warumben solches beschehe befragt, sagten sie mir es seye der teutschen Sprach ein zierd, vnd könne es der einfältige desto besser verstehen; als da sie forcht, personen, gericht etc., vnd dergleichen wörter mit Versalbuchstaben setzen, seye es der schrift ein zierd vnd vermercke der einfältige Leser dass forcht, personen, gericht etc., etwas mehrers als aber sonsten ein gemein wort auff sich habe. Dahero seye es auch also zuhalten bey den Truckereyen aufgenommen. Ob nun dise rationes bestehn können vnd für gnugsam anzunehmen will ich allen disen sachen verstendigen zu bedencken auch ob jhenen hierin im schreiben nachgevolgt werden soll zu eines jeden belieben gesetzt haben."

Schottel, 1663. Schottel, Justus Georg. *Ausführliche Arbeit Von der Teutschen Haupt Sprache*. Braunschweig, C. F. Zilligern, 1663, p. 221 (*in Engeliën*, p. 283-284).

" . . . Alle eigene Nennwörter (Nomina propria und sonst diejenige . . . als Titel, die Tauf- und Zunahmen, die Namen der Länder, der Stäte, der Dörfer, der Völker, der Beamten, der Festtage, etc., wie auch die so auf einen Punct folgen werden im Anfange mit einem grossen Buchstabe geschriben. (Es befindet sich zwar, dass die Trükkere fast alle selbständige Nennwörter (Substantiva nomina) pflegen mit einem grossen Buchstabe am Anfange zu setzen, es ist aber solches eine freye veränderliche Gewonheit bishero gewesen und jedem wie ers hat wollen machen ungetadelt frey gestanden, soll aber billig

hierin eine grundmässige Gewissheit inhalts angezogener Regul beobachtet werden).

Bödiker, 1690. Bödiker, Johann. Grundsätze Der Deutschen Sprachen. Cölln an der Spree, U. Liebert, 1690, p. 28 (in Engelen, p. 292-293: Für die Orthographie sind mehrere seiner Normen bis auf die Gegenwart massgebend geblieben, vor allen folgende).

"Alle Substantiva, und was an deren statt gebraucht wird müssen mit einem grossen Buchstaben geschrieben werden."

Freyer, 1722. Freyer, Hieronymus. Anweisung zur Teutschen Orthographie. Halle, im Wäysenhouse, 1722 (in Engelen, p. 298-299).

"Das II Capitel Von den Buchstaben' lehrt die Anwendung der 'grossen Buchstaben' nach der noch jetzt gültigen Norm; bei den Substantiven die 'vermittelst einer Praeposition oder durch eine andere Construction gleichsam zu aduerbiis, und daher auch wol mit einem kleinen Buchstaben angefangen werden,' geht Freyer weiter als wir es jetzt dürfen; er schreibt z. B. 'zur stelle, aus der acht lassen, zu gaste gehen, zu gaste laden, zu herzen nehmen, zu hülfe kommen, achtung geben, rath schaffen, rathgeben, trozbieten.'" (S. 29.)

The following extracts may serve to illustrate the attitude of a growing group of modern authorities:

Grimm, 1822. Grimm, Jacob. Deutsche grammatik. Erster theil; zweite ausgabe. Göttingen, in der Dieterich'schen buchhandlung, 1822. Vorrede, p. xviii.

"... So schien mir, als ich an die niederschreibung dieses werks gieng, ohne dass ich es früher gewolt hatte oder jetzo besonderen werth darauf legte, die verbannung der grossen buchstaben vom anlaut der substantiv thunlich, ich glaube nicht, dass durch ihr weglassen irgend ein satz undeutlich geworden ist. Für sie spricht kein einziger innerer grund, wider sie der beständige frühere gebrauch unserer sprache bis ins sechzehnte siebzehnte jahrhundert, ja der noch während aller übrigen völker, um nicht die erschwerung des schreibens, die verscherzte einfachheit der schrift anzuschlagen. Man braucht nur dem ursprung einer so pedantischen schreibweise nachzugehen, um sie zu verurtheilen; sie kam auf, als über sprachgeschichte und grammatik gerade die verworrensten begriffe herrschten. Näher besehen hat man ihr auch schon verschiedentlich entsagen wollen, die abhandlungen der pfälzischen academie, der vossische Homer sammt anderen schriften sind ohne grosse buchstaben gedruckt."

Cf. also the introduction to the first volume of the dictionary (Deutsches wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm. Erster band. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1854. Columns LII-LIV).

Heyse, 1900. Heyse, Johann Christoph August. Deutsche grammatik . . . 26. auflage der Schulgrammatik Heyses. Vollst. umgearb. von Professor Dr. Otto Lyon. Hannover und Leipzig, Hahnsche buchhdlg., 1900; p. 78-80.

"Von dem Gebrauche grosser Anfangsbuchstaben. Die in der deutschen mehr als in irgend einer andern Sprache, jetzt üblichen grossen Anfangsbuchstaben sind in früheren Zeiten nicht in so ausgedehntem Gebrauche gewesen. . . . Erst Johannes Gierbert (1653) forderte den Gebrauch der grossen Anfangsbuchstaben für alle Substantive . . . Aber mit der Ausdehnung und Befestigung des Gebrauches . . . begann auch der Kampf gegen dieselben. Schon J. L. Frisch, der gelehrte Herausgeber des Teutschlateinischen Wörterbuches der im Anfang des 18. jahrhunderts lebte, schrieb die Worte: 'Wenn unter allen Schreiber-Lasten die man nach und nach den Einfältigen aufgebürdet hat, eine beschwerlich ist, und dabei ungegründet, so ist es diese: dass man alle Substantiva mit grossen Buchstaben schreiben müsse' . . . Auch Wilmanns hat sich in seinem Kommentar zur preussischen Schulorthographie gegen den Gebrauch der grossen Anfangsbuchstaben ausgesprochen. Er bezeichnet diesen Gebrauch als eine üble Gewohnheit, aber, fügt er hinzu—'die Gewohnheit ist störrisch geworden und stolz auf die albernen Gründe mit denen man sie stützt. . . . Man darf hoffen, dass im Laufe der Zeit das Grossschreiben der Substantive aufgegeben werden wird; freilich wird eine so weit greifende Neuerung noch lange auf grossen Widerstand stossen. . . ."

Engelen, 1902. Engelen, A. Grammatik der neuhochdeutschen sprache. 5. auflage . . . von H. Jantzen. Berlin, 1902. p. 7-8; also sec. 35, p. 78.

"Derselbe Grundsatz welchem der Apostroph seine Einführung verdankt, führte zur jetzigen Anwendung der grossen Anfangsbuchstaben (der Majuskeln). Die Substantive haben in der lebendigen Rede nicht den geringsten Vorrang vor den andern Wortklassen; sie werden als solche nie etwa durch den Ton o. dgl. hervorgehoben, und doch versteht man die lebendige Rede. Trotzdem glauben viele in der Schrift die besondere Bezeichnung der Substantive nicht entbehren zu können. Dass in der Tat die Majuskeln zum Verständnis der Schrift nicht notwendig sind, bezeugen die schon vielfach vorhandenen Werke, in denen die Subst. mit Minuskeln gedruckt sind."

LIST OF SOME GERMAN PUBLICATIONS IN WHICH
COMMON NOUNS ARE PRINTED WITH
SMALL INITIAL LETTERS

In the case of serial publications, the date prefixed in the margin indicates the year when the practice of capitalizing common nouns was abandoned. It is often coincident with the date of the first volume.

This list includes no works not in the Library of Congress.

Serial publications

- 1841 Haupt's Zeitschrift f. deutsches alterthum und deutsche literatur. 1841+
- 1852 Zeitschrift für vergleichende sprachforschung. Hrsg. von T. Aufrecht und A. Kuhn (etc.) 1. bd.+, Berlin, Dümmler, 1852-85; Gütersloh, C. Bertelsmann, 1887+
- 1859 K. Böhmisches gesellschaft der wissenschaften. Classe für philosophie, geschichte und philologie. Sitzungsberichte. Prag, 1859+
- In many contributions the nouns are not capitalized according to the predilection of the authors (e.g., in those of A. Ludwig; V. E. Mourek).
- 1865 Neue jahrbücher für philologie und paedagogik, 35. jahrg., 91 bd., 1865. (Jahrbücher für classische philologie, 11. jahrg. 1865+
- 11. abtheilung, 16. jahrg. 1870. Der Jahnschen Jahrbücher für ph. u. p. 102 bd.+
- The first number (heft 1) of vol. 102 is printed in the old style, common nouns being capitalized; after that capitals were dropped.
- 1868 Zacher's Zeitschrift für deutsche philologie. 1868+
- 1868 Ten Brink's contributions to Jahrb. für roman. & engl. literatur. 1868+
- 1870 Bibliothek des litterarischen vereins, Stuttgart. Since 1870 (about 150 volumes), all editorial matter.
- 1873 Englische studien. 1873+
- 1874 Paul und Braune. Beiträge zur geschichte der deutschen sprache und literatur. 1874+
- 1877 Beiträge zur kunde der indogermanischen sprachen, hrsg. von A. Bezenberger, 1. bd.+. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1877.
- 1877 Monumenta Germaniae historica. The editorial matter, introductions, etc., of the series (6) "Deutsche chroniken," 1877+
- 1878 Anglia. 1878+
- 1880 Jahresbericht über die erscheinungen auf dem gebiete der germanischen philologie. Ed. by the "Gesellschaft für deutsche philologie in Berlin." 1880+
- 1883 Arkiv för nordisk filologi, 1. bd.+. Christiania, 1883+

Many German contributions, not capitalized, according to predilection of the authors.

- 1894 Die neueren sprachen. Zeitschrift für den neusprachlichen unterricht. In verbindung mit F. Dörr [u. a.] hrsg. von Wilhelm Vietor. 1. bd.+. (Phonetische studien, 7. bd.+: N. F. bd. 1-) Marburg, N. G. Elwert'sche verlagsbuchhdlg., 1894+
- 1898 Bonner beiträge zur anglistik; hrsg. von Prof. Dr. M. Trautmann. Heft 1+. Bonn, P. Hanstein, 1898+
- 1901 Anglistische forschungen; hrsg. von Johannes Hoops. Heidelberg, Winter, 1901+. (Many contributions not capitalized, according to predilection of writers.)

Other works

- 1813 Neueingerichtetes gesangbuch enthaltend eine sammlung (mehrentheilsalter) erbaulicher lieder nach den hauptstücken der christlichen lehre und glaubens eingetheilet. Philadelphia, gedruckt bey Conrad Zentler, 1813. VIII, 588, [24] p. 18cm.
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Cf. also at p. 116-144 an essay: "Store og små bogstaver."
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- 1905 Courtney, William Prideaux. A register of national bibliography. London, A. Constable & Co., 1905. 2 v. Common nouns in German titles not capitalized.

In conclusion it may be added that, when opportunity offered, an expression of opinion on the practice of the Library of Congress in this particular has now and then been solicited from competent authority. The endorsements are many and emphatic. Space will not permit their production here, but as a specimen we may quote the following:

The German Museum of Harvard University,
Cambridge, March 12, 1903.

. . . I should consider it decidedly a retrograde step, if the Library of Congress were to abandon its excellent practice of printing common nouns in German titles with a small initial letter. . . . KUNO FRANCKE.

It is not contended that to capitalize the common nouns is improper if one prefers to follow the official orthography necessarily observed (as yet) in the catalogs of libraries in Germany; there is abundant authority in favor of continuing capitalization. But it is claimed that there are the best of historical grounds, as well as ample authority and precedent, old and new, of the most respectable kind, for not doing it, and that in catalogs not exclusively German this is eminently practical. To abandon it and introduce confusion in the face of a strong tendency in favor of this practice would be worse than a blunder.

HOUSE TO HOUSE DELIVERY OF BOOKS

By GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Librarian Milton (Mass.) Public Library*

Will the public library of the future undertake to supply books to the homes of the people?

This is a question which librarians are already asking, but it is one difficult to answer.

That the increasing rush of modern life makes it desirable to supply books to the student as well as to the casual reader, with the least expenditure of time and labor, no one can deny. Why, then, should not our public libraries deliver books to the homes of the people and so save the busy man or woman the time required to make a trip to and from the library?

The strongest argument against house to house delivery is that it would keep people away from the library and deprive them of the broader means of culture, for which a library provides.

Offsetting this argument, which certainly has foundation, is another quite as strong, that house to house delivery, by making the homes the reading rooms would help to preserve and protect the home life, which is now menaced by so many outside activities.

The experiment of house to house delivery has been made by several libraries with varying results. At the head of this list, rated by the number of books delivered, stands the Booklovers' Library, with its circulation per year of several million volumes. This library is, however, a purely business enterprise, and its work is not comparable with the work done by free public libraries.

At the conference of librarians, held at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, N. Y., in July, 1898, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman read a paper on "Branches and deliveries," from which I quote the following: "The simplest form of delivery is not a station, but a home delivery by a messenger such as is in operation at the Mercantile Library of New York. 'For two dollars per year books are delivered to any part of New York south of the Harlem River. No limitations are placed upon the number of books which may be delivered for this sum, excepting that the extra books which are permitted to be taken in the summer cannot be delivered under this arrangement.' (77th annual report, 1897, p. 11.)

"Mr. Peoples, the librarian, writes: 'We

have members who get as many as three and four deliveries each week for at least eight months in the year.' The library also sells a postal card to members (not paying by the year) 'for five and ten cents each, which insures the delivery and return of one book.' 'We start the messengers on the deliveries for the residences at about two o'clock p.m. each day. We divide the city east and west and make deliveries to each side on alternate days; three times per week on the east side and the same for the west side. The books are carried in straps, and when the bundles are not too large we always utilize the surface street cars. These messengers are regular employees of the library.' 8417 volumes were so delivered last year. The advantages of this arrangement over the old system of delivery stations appear to be sufficient here to induce the borrower himself to bear the expense of transportation. I know of no public library employing this system, and, if substitute for delivery stations, it would cut off the poorer public unless the expense were borne by the library. The scheme is of interest, however, as a possible future line of development."

Quite recently Mr. Peoples has written to say that the home delivery of books is still in successful operation. The fee for this service is now \$1 instead of \$2. The delivery is made by horse and wagon, with two men on the wagon. Printed postal cards for ordering books are furnished to readers free of charge.

In April, 1901, Mr. Dana, then librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., sent out 1200 circulars offering to deliver books once a week, for ten weeks, to any householder who was willing to pay five cents per week. The fee of five cents was for the entire household, not for each individual. One hundred and twenty families, with an average of three borrowers each, subscribed to the home delivery service. The receipts were \$6 per week, and the cost to the library for horse hire and the services of a high school boy amounted to nearly \$10 per week. The next year it was necessary to increase the delivery rate to eight and one-third cents per week. Less than 60 families subscribed, and the number decreased in six months to 32 families. In 1904 Mr. Wellman, who succeeded Mr. Dana, reported that the home delivery

had not materially increased for two years, and that he should seriously consider discontinuing it were it not that many of the subscribers depended on the service and the cost to the library was little or nothing.

I quote from Mr. Wellman's letter, to show the methods used in Springfield: "The library has persuaded some high school boy to undertake the delivery, he being paid for the service directly by the subscribers. Books are delivered every Saturday. One dollar pays for deliveries for 12 weeks, and includes books for all the members in the household of the subscriber. The messenger pays his own expenses for buggy hire, etc. The library takes the applications which are made to the messenger, hunts up the books and charges them to the borrower. They are then delivered to the messenger, who is responsible for the books from the time he receives them. Theoretically, the case is the same as when a borrower sends a servant with an application for a book; but practically the library has supervised the work to a certain degree, and it has been under the auspices of the library. The library has therefore required the messenger to submit for approval notices which he proposed to have printed in the papers about the service. The messenger cleared from \$1.50 to \$2 per week above his expenses, and it took him on an average a little more than a long half day weekly. The library has allowed the messenger to take with him on his rounds a travelling library of 20 or 30 volumes from which the borrower could select in case he were disappointed in the book which he had applied for. Books which were picked up to be returned to the library were also available if another borrower wished to draw them. This travelling library feature was very popular. One difficulty of the system has been that when a pushing boy has had a successful year and brought the delivery to a point where he thought it could be greatly extended the next year, he would leave school and some other boy, unfamiliar with it and perhaps less enterprising, would take it up. It is not impossible that a man on the library staff will take up the undertaking (as a private venture, of course, and outside of his library hours), and if the delivery should not in-

crease after a year or two of his continuous service, it would be evident that there is not enough demand for it to make it worth while."

The next library to experiment along this line was the Public Library of Somerville, Mass. In October, 1901, Mr. Foss began a system of home delivery, carried on by school boys. The city is divided into districts of about 3000 inhabitants, one boy being assigned a district, which he is expected to canvass thoroughly. The boy is paid by the recipient of the book at the rate of two cents for the round trip. The library is not responsible financially for the system, but it supervises the selection of books and also the general management of the boys. Mr. Foss, in speaking of the delivery says: "Boys are unsatisfactory carriers. If we could get the right boys the system would be satisfactory. We have not yet got the right boys."

For a more detailed account of the systems in operation at Springfield and Somerville, see Mr. Wellman's report on "Home delivery," made at the Magnolia conference, in 1902. (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1902. p. 88.)

Some time in August, 1901, the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore consulted a messenger service company, with reference to handling the home delivery of books for those who might be willing to pay for it, but a sufficiently low rate of service could not be obtained. Later a private individual undertook the work. His plan of work, although not successful in the end, may be suggestive to other libraries contemplating house to house delivery. One section of the city was taken at first as an experiment; this was thoroughly advertised. "He has eight drug stores as stations, so selected that no person in that section of the city included in his experiment, has more than three or four blocks to go to a station. At these drug stores finding lists and library blanks are supplied. Orders for books, with the borrower's library cards are left at a drug store, where the charge for delivery, three cents per week, is collected. Once a day these orders are collected by the messenger, who then delivers the books called for to the homes of borrowers. When the borrower has finished using the book, he leaves it at the drug store

for the messenger to return to the library. The service between the library and the drug store is performed by a man; from the drug store to the homes of borrowers by a boy." In spite of this carefully planned scheme, the experiment was not successful and the delivery was given up after a few months.

The Public Library of Milton, Mass., has since Jan. 1, 1902, sent out books to homes in certain parts of the town, where the distances are too great to be covered by delivery stations. No fee is charged for this service. The delivery, covering a territory of from twelve to fifteen miles, is made once a week at a cost of six and one-third cents per volume. The man in charge registers new borrowers, collects call slips, fines due and books to be returned; for all fines collected, he gives a receipt, signed by him at the time the fine is paid. He distributes blank call slips, bulletins, etc. Requests for books are either mailed to the library or handed to the messenger with books to be returned. If requested, the library substitutes new books or books on particular subjects, for titles on the regular call slips. When the titles become too few to insure a successful application, the following form is sent out:

MILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MILTON, MASS.

Only book titles remain on your call-slip.
Unless we receive more slips before
we shall be unable to fill your orders on the next
delivery.

GERTRUDE EMMONS FORREST, Librarian.

The process of charging and packing books is simple. In addition to the regular alphabetical list of cardholders, there is a card catalog of householders, arranged in the order in which they are located on the route of delivery. On these cards are entered, in addition to the name of the householder, the names of the family, including servants. All books charged to borrowers in one family are tied together with an ordinary book strap, on which is a key tag with name of householder. The packages of books are then put into the boxes in the exact order in which they are to be delivered, the books to be delivered last, of course, being put into the box first. Boxes made of leatheroid are cheaper and lighter to handle than those made of wood. The service is very satis-

factory and the class of books in demand is exceptionally good.

The latest experiment with house to house delivery has been made within a year and a half at Hazardville, Ct. Mr. H. W. Miner, the library director, makes the following report of the work there: "The house to house delivery here in Hazardville has been in operation for about six months and gives good satisfaction as far as I have been able to learn. The cost is perhaps high, but I think it might be lessened another year. The village is about four miles from the library and until about six months ago the books were taken by team to and from the library to a station in this village, and each book taker was obliged to go to the station with the book and then go again and get the new book when it came from the library, making two trips for each exchange. This system cost forty dollars per year for one exchange per week. The carrier now uses the trolley cars instead of a team and picks up and delivers the books to the houses for the same price as before. The carrier has a milk route and picks up the books while delivering milk on Tuesday mornings. In the afternoon he takes them to the library by trolley and exchanges, delivering them to the houses Wednesday morning, with his milk team. The cost per book I cannot give you very closely but think it is a little under three cents. The total cost is the same whether there be few or many books. Very likely improvements will be made next year in both service and cost."

Last December Mr. H. J. Bridge, who succeeded Mr. Miner, wrote to say that the home delivery had been discontinued. They paid the carriers \$40 per year for collecting and delivering about 40 volumes per week, a cost per volume of 19 3-13 cents, which evidently proved prohibitive.

From this résumé it will be seen that house to house delivery of books is still experimental, and a method difficult to adjust, especially in the matter of expense. In spite of these obstacles the library of the future will no doubt consider house to house delivery as much a part of its regular routine as many of our present devices, which to the library of one hundred years ago seemed little less than impossible.

MISTAKES OF THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION

BY ASIA

I SUPPOSE every reference librarian has the same annoyances and difficulties as his humbler brother at the information desk. The latter's chief business is the answering of questions. But there are spaces of time between the askings of questions. What shall he do with these empty moments?

"Why," you reply, "he should occupy himself with one of the thousand small things that are always to be done in a library."

He starts to fill out an order slip. An old lady wanders into the library past his desk. He glances up to see if there be inquiry in her face. No, she is walking over to the subject catalog with a very confident air. He does not know that she has already stolen a glance at him, and has made up her mind that he is a very learned person, who is probably engaged at this moment in deciphering a palimpsest. It would never, never do to ask *him* if the library has a book called "Rebecca," by Mrs. Wiggs. And besides he has already been annoyed at her intrusion. She could see that by the quick way he looked up at her when she came in.

So she makes a pretence of examining the cards, looking carefully in the subject catalog under W for Mrs. Wiggs. Not finding what she seeks, she leaves the library, wishing Carnegie would found homes for puppy dogs and not waste it on public libraries where you never *can* get the book you want. (And *she* was of the noble family of Capulets, whose money founded this library long years ago!)

The information desk assistant suspects things have not gone right, and resolves to adopt different tactics.

A most respectable-looking old gentleman enters the room, glancing inquiringly about him. He passes by the large sign directing him to the Bureau of Information. The man in charge says to himself: "He has seen the sign, like the old lady, but, like the old lady, he thinks his question too unimportant, or is too timid to interrupt me. I must show him my *esprit dégagé*."

So he rises, yawns, and strolls to the window to have a look at the weather, whistling "Bedelia" softly through his teeth to show his frivolousness and utter unimportance.

The old gentleman glares disapproval at his really expectant (but apparently unresponsive) back, and hurries home to write to the chief librarian concerning idle assistants.

Oh! *He* was the newly elected and painfully zealous member of the board of trustees.

The poor old Bureau of Information—well-intentioned but ineffectual—gets a battering it does not soon forget, and resolves to pursue a more aggressive policy.

EXPERIENCE I

"Can I help you, sir? Our catalog is more difficult to understand than most, I think."

"Why, young man, I've been using this catalog since before you were born. I used to know old Mr. Jones, who invented the scheme for this catalog. He killed himself working over it, but he made a perfect catalog. It may be hard for *you* to understand, but I don't think anybody of ordinary intelligence need have any trouble."

EXPERIENCE II

"Can I help you, madam?"

"Oh, thank you so much; you're very good! I think libraries are sweet, don't you? Where are May Agnes Fleming's books? I just love them, don't you? I want the one—funny I can't remember the name—where he," etc., etc.; "but she," etc., etc. "You know the one I mean. What are all those people looking at us that way for? Cross old things!"

EXPERIENCE III

"Can I help you, sir?"

"No; I can find what I want without any of your help. When I want help I'll ask for it."

(There will be a letter in to-morrow morning's paper, complaining of the offensive officiousness of library employees.)

Crestfallen "the Bureau" returns to his seat, and seeks consolation and oblivion in a trance-like contemplation of the sweetness of the library spirit.

Finding further relief necessary, he inscribes in his best library hand the following:

"Resolved. That to obtain the best results, this Bureau of Information shall sleep ten hours every night, and eat only health foods.

The rest is with God."

STATISTICS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES *

THE fifth government report on the public libraries of the United States appears as chapter 18 of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903, of which the first volume is issued with imprint date of 1905. This supersedes the report for 1899-1900, published in 1901 as chapter 17 of the commissioner's report for 1900 and summarized in *L. J.*, September, 1901 (p. 686-687). It covers 258 pages, as against the 242 pages of the previous report, and is as usual almost wholly statistical, following former reports in style and arrangement. The usual limitation of the record to libraries of over 1000 volumes is made, and the statistics are brought up to the latter part of 1903. A total of 6869 such libraries is recorded, showing an increase of 1486 libraries since 1900. The ratio of increase during the three years is remarkable, when compared with the similar figures for the preceding five year periods. The 6869 libraries recorded have an aggregate of 54,419,002 volumes, an increase of 9,827,151, or 22 per cent. since 1900. Indeed, the increase in volumes, considered in relation to the growth of population, has been even more remarkable than the increase in libraries. In the 28 years from 1875 to 1903 while the population has increased 83 per cent., the number of books accessible to the people increased 374 per cent.

The statistics are given in the usual tabulated form, by geographic divisions and by states and territories, showing in different tables number of libraries and volumes, accessions and circulation, sources of support, character, size, income and expenditures, etc., these being followed by the full tabulated alphabetic record by names of places, arranged by states. The North Atlantic division has nearly half of all the libraries and more than half of the total number of volumes in the United States, the record for this section being 3006 libraries and 27,805,980 v. New York alone has 924 libraries with 9,079,863 v.; Massachusetts, 624 libraries with 7,616,994 v.; and Pennsylvania, 491 libraries with 4,380,312 v. These three states have nearly 30 per cent. of the number of libraries and almost 40 per cent. of the whole number of volumes reported by the whole United States.

The North Central division has 2284 libraries, with 14,542,460 v. Of these Illinois has 305 libraries and 3,170,932 v., and Ohio 354 libraries and 2,841,401 v.

The South Atlantic division has 548 libraries, with 6,025,022 v. In the District of Columbia are 90 libraries, with 2,712,693 v. Maryland has 89 libraries, with 1,303,964 v., and Virginia 85 libraries, with 532,811 v. The

South Central division has 484 libraries, with 2,524,283 v. Of these, Kentucky has 85 libraries, 582,018 v.; Tennessee, 86 libraries, 454,762 v.; Texas, 104 libraries, 420,517 v.

In the Western division are 547 libraries, with 3,521,257 v. California alone has 297 libraries and 2,142,867 v., and Colorado has 77 libraries, with 468,741 v.

The largest per cent. of increase in number of volumes since 1900 is shown for the South Central division, although the actual number of accessions was smaller than for any other division. For this division the percentage of gain was 34, for the North Central nearly 30, for the Western division nearly 27, for the North Atlantic almost 19, and for the South Atlantic nearly 14. Only 2988 libraries reported the number of books issued for home use, this total being 59,188,407 for one year; 11,663,438 v. were issued for reference use in 836 libraries during the same period.

1376 libraries own the buildings they occupy, as against 1040 in 1900; 744 are in rented quarters; and 4749—mainly school, college, or institutional libraries—occupy buildings or rooms furnished free. The number of libraries maintained by taxation is 3148; 3078 are maintained by corporations, schools and societies; 227 are supported by donations, and 416 "from various sources." There are 2875 libraries entirely free to the public; 2952 are free for reference, and 1042 are subscription libraries. 4907 are both circulating and reference.

In the classification according to character (table 4) there are 2283 general libraries, 2600 school and 642 college libraries, the remainder being scattered in 15 different classes. There are four libraries of over half a million volumes each, five others have over 300,000 v. each, and 50 others have over 100,000 each. In all over 2059 libraries have 5000 v. or over. By direct taxation 959 libraries receive \$2,671,628. From state, county and city appropriations the sum of \$3,651,404 was received for 1903 by 1622 libraries. General classification of income is given, and library expenditures are also broadly classified.

There is one library for every 11,632 people in the United States, and there are 68 books per 100 people. In the North Atlantic division there are 126 books to each 100 people, but in the South Atlantic division the District of Columbia provides 925 books per 100 people, though the general average for the division is 55 per 100. In the Western division there is an average of 80 volumes to 100 population, although California has 137 books to every 100 people. Only the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont have a greater number of volumes in proportion to population than has California.

It is impracticable to note more at length the statistics presented in the various sum-

* U. S. Bureau of Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1903. v. 1, Chapter xviii: Public, society and school libraries. [p. 759-1017.] Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. O.

maries and tables. As the latest official record of library conditions and development the report demands careful attention and will repay study. It should be issued promptly as a "separate," and thus be made available for general distribution and convenient use.

BOOKS OF 1904

A TENTATIVE list of the best books of 1904, numbering 1000 titles, selected from 8291 books published in America, was lately prepared by the New York State Library. This list, roughly classified, was submitted to the librarians of the state and to other persons for a vote as to which 50 should be first chosen for a village library. The following table of results includes 85 titles embracing books which received the highest vote in each class, arranged in each group in the order of votes. The former plan of listing the 50 books which actually received the most votes has been far from satisfactory, being often rather an index of popularity than of practical value. The present scheme was adopted in the hope of more useful results. A composite vote on new books, based, as it too often is, more on hearsay than on personal acquaintance and almost certain to show a few widely read novels in the lead, is never satisfactory. Probably no one of the voters will fully approve the list below, which should not be mistaken for the deliberate recommendation of the librarians of the state. The state library will issue later its annotated list of 250 books of 1904 recommended to small libraries.

BOOKS OF 1904 HAVING HIGHEST VOTES IN VARIOUS CLASSES

Reference Books

A. L. A. catalog, 8000 volumes for a popular library.
Granger, Index to poetry and recitations.
Hopkins & Bond, *Scientific American* reference book.

Philosophy, Ethics and Religion

Wagner, By the fireside.
Shaler, The citizen.
Hall, Adolescence.
Deland, The common way.
Griffis, Dux Christus.
Osler, Science and immortality.

Sociology, including Education

Washington, Working with the hands.
Lorimer, Old Gorgon Graham.
Tarbell, History of the Standard Oil Company.
Barton, Story of the Red Cross.
Fiske, The modern bank.
Spearman, The strategy of great railroads.
Cleveland, Presidential problems.
Briggs, Routine and ideals.
Hunter, Poverty.
Johnson, Old-time schools and school books.

Language and Literature, including Poetry, Drama and Humor

Burroughs, Far and near.
Child, English and Scottish popular ballads.
Van Dyke, Music, and other poems.
Lounsbury, Standard of pronunciation in English.
Wells, A parody anthology.
Martin, The luxury of children.
Repplier, Compromises.
Aldrich, Judith of Bethulia.
Phillips, The sin of David.

Natural Science and Useful Arts

Hornaday, The American natural history.
Seton, Monarch, the big bear of Tallac.
Doubleday, Stories of inventors.
Mathews, Field book of wild birds and their music.
McFarland, Getting acquainted with the trees.
Roberts, Watchers of the trails.
Streeter, Fat of the land.
Niles, Bog-trotting for orchids.
O'Connor, Heroes of the storm.

Fine Arts

Sanford, Art crafts for beginners.
Caffin, American masters of sculpture.
Skinner, Little gardens.
Sturgis, The appreciation of sculpture.
Elson, History of American music.
Langton, How to know Oriental rugs.

Amusements and Sports

Kingsland, Book of indoor and outdoor games.
Barbour, Book of school and college sports.

Description and Travel

Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen.
Munsterberg, The Americans.
White, The mountains.
Knox, Japanese life in town and country.
Hearn, Japan.
Johnson, Highways and byways of the south.
Thwaites, Brief history of Rocky Mountain exploration.
Compton, Indian life in town and country.

History

Dawson, The South American republics, Pt. 2.
Elson, History of the United States.
Brady, Indian fights and fighters.
Colquhoun, Greater America.
Asakawa, The Russo-Japanese conflict.
Palmer, With Kuroki in Manchuria.

Biography

Riis, Theodore Roosevelt, the citizen.
Spencer, Autobiography.
Lee, Recollections and letters.
Conway, Autobiography.
Pryor, Reminiscences of peace and war.
Paine, Thomas Nast.

Fiction

Churchill, The crossing.
Thurston, The masquerader.

Duncan, Doctor Luke of the Labrador.
 Glasgow, The deliverance.
 Gordon, The prospector.
 Howells, Son of Royal Langbrith.
 Herrick, The common lot.
 Martin, Tillie; a Mennonite maid.
 Kelly, Little citizens.
 Lane, Nancy Stair.
 London, The sea-wolf.
 McCutcheon, Beverly of Graustark.
 Waller, The wood-carver of 'Lympus.
 White, The silent places.
 Daskam, Memoirs of a baby.

Juvenile

Beard, Lina, and A. B., Indoor and outdoor handicraft and recreation for girls.
 Beard, D. C., Jack of all trades.
 Peary, Snowland folk.
 Grinnell, Jack in the Rockies.
 Pier, Boys of St. Timothy's.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY WILD FLOWER DAY AT OAKLAND (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIBRARIANS in growing towns may be interested to know of Wild Flower Day in the children's room at the Oakland Free Library. It is a good illustration of what can be done by co-operative work with schools.

Oakland has a Carnegie library building, and in it a children's room which was fitted and furnished at a cost of \$5000, raised by the Ebell Society, a leading club of women. Also it has an active and interested teaching force in its public schools, led in the grammar grades on the side of nature study by an energetic and enthusiastic special teacher. Other advantages it has in the way of people ready to co-operate for a good thing and in the way of natural surroundings, as will appear in the course of this article.

The children's room was opened in January, 1904, and as the spring drew on—which means February in this part of California—and the hills began to be clothed with flowers, so that in places the green of the grass started by the fall rains was obliterated by great patches of yellow mustard, orange poppies, or purple lupin,

"Than longen folk to goon pilgrimage,"

here as elsewhere—and the plan was suggested that the new children's room should be used for a wild flower show.

The library trustees had only good will for the project, and the library force as one worked for it. The board of education was willing, and the city superintendent stretched all his authority to promote it. Teachers from each of the public schools were called to form a committee of thirty, and all did their work. Each school was given a well-known haunt of wild flowers to hunt over, and on the afternoon before the Saturday of the show deputations of children were excused from classes to go forth and gather in.

They came to the children's room that afternoon and evening laden with their glorious burdens, and at the library we were at our wits' ends to find receptacles to put the flowers in for over night. From the neighborhood we collected pails, buckets, and foot tubs. A pottery had been visited and many dozens of earthen jars had been engaged, so the teachers' committee, a friend or two from the Ebell ladies, and the staff, had a comparatively easy task in arranging the flowers, each after its kind. The Library Bureau tables were protected by stout manila paper covered with moss green ingrain. The botany teacher in the high school contributed her important share by naming all the species and varieties, and the writing teacher and some of his best pupils lettered the names on cards, common name and botanical name, so that each jar was rightly ticketed. Certain teachers were detailed to be on hand at each hour throughout the day, to move about among the children and talk to them of the flowers. The library attendants had their hands full in tallying the visitors and stamping the books, for the library use of the room was not interrupted in the least. Then the children came in. They filled the room as full, it seemed, as it would hold, and kept it full all day long. There was but little need for discipline, for most of them were so interested in the flowers that they were too busy for mischief, and a card on each table and one at the entrance door requesting visitors not to touch the flowers fulfilled their mission in all but a very few cases.

When the day was over, the flowers were most of them so far wilted that they were useless, but the hardier ones were distributed to sick people, people interested in botany, and to the faithful workers who had endured to the end. Sixty-three varieties had been named, and 1700 people had come to see the show. The newspapers had been generous in advance notices and were unanimous in their praise of the result.

It was a foregone conclusion that Wild Flower Day was to be an annual event, so this spring everybody was ready to do it over again. A little more system based on experience was employed, and more teachers in distant schools were interested by friends in Oakland to send in boxes of flowers from wider fields. They came from Fresno county and Sacramento, Contra Costa, Marin, and, strangely enough, a big basket from San Francisco. The sand dunes down by Lake Merced and the slopes of Twin Peaks are not without wild flowers of marked peculiarities, even in a city of 400,000 people.

This year there were 127 varieties of wild flowers, and 3050 visitors. This time there was a new pleasure. Dr. Edward F. Bigelow was in Oakland attending a teachers' institute, and as the children all knew his nature department in *St. Nicholas*, he was invited to visit the show. He set 10 o'clock as the hour,

and at that time standing room was hard to find. When he came in the children clustered around him like a swarm of bees, and he had difficulty in making his way around to view the flowers on each of the nine tables and on the shelves. After he had made the circuit he gave the children a talk. He began by saying that when he looked at the flowers, he thought himself in a strange country; for of the hundred and more kinds, he had found but four that were identical with those he had seen in eastern flower shows. The false Solomon's seal, the sorrel, the equisetum, and one other were the only ones. But when he looked at the children, he knew he was in the same country after all. He told them how fortunate they were as compared with New York children, for the little Oaklanders had themselves picked most of the flowers in their show, whereas the New York children had few of them ever been allowed to pick a blossom.

Interest on the part of the children was keener, if possible, than the year before, and hundreds of them brought their note books to make lists of the flowers and their Latin names. The room this year was perhaps not so gorgeous with bloom as the year before, for the reason that the teachers had warned the children against bringing great quantities of one kind of flower. They were told as a guide that a dozen perfect specimens of a single kind were better than a whole armful crushed together. Only one school was asked to bring in poppies, one mustard, and one buttercup. The reason is of course plain, to give the idea to the children that a useless slaughter of the innocents would result in extermination, so that we, too, should soon have to send 50 or 100 miles for our flowers, as Dr. Bigelow said the New Yorkers did. Later in the year a school garden exhibit is held of the fruits, flowers, and vegetables the children have themselves grown in their school gardens, in vacant lots near the school houses. Then each school is given a table of its own to decorate, and there is great pride in having it complete and fine. Some of the schools in the poor district "south of the track" do best here, for the little Italians and Portuguese take to market gardening young. The smell of garlic was very pronounced in the room that day.

The point of the whole matter is that the best results are obtainable only by co-operation, that many hands make light work, and that the library must reach out to co-operate with the schools, with the women's clubs, with any and all of the forces for good in its community as a matter of plain duty. Unconsciously all these agencies have been working together ever since they came into existence, but better results are now obtained in a more efficient and economical manner by conscious co-operation.

CHARLES S. GREENE, *Librarian,*
Oakland (Cal.) *Free Library.*

HERRICK LIBRARY, WELLINGTON, OHIO

FREQUENT mention has been made of the county library in Ohio, where the system with the modern adjuncts of branches, delivery stations and travelling libraries is in successful operation in two counties. Another experiment, not less interesting, has been successfully launched in one of the townships of that state.

The progressive village of Wellington, situated on the C. C. & St. L. Ry., about 35 miles from Cleveland, is fortunate in many ways. It is located in a fertile and beautiful section of the state, is substantially and neatly built, has a fine school building and opera house, and enjoys the modern conveniences of interurban railway and electric light. It is near the center of a township that bears the same name and that claims the distinction of being the birthplace of Hon. Myron T. Herrick, the present Governor of Ohio.

When Governor Herrick was a boy on the farm he attended the village school, and became a patron of the small but carefully selected local subscription library. In after years, when he had fully entered upon a successful business career, his thoughts reverted frequently to the little library in his former home village and the good that, with adequate support, it might accomplish. He was about to lend a helping hand when the panic of 1893 made it necessary to defer consideration of the project. Nine years later it was again taken up, with the result that on Jan. 2, 1904, Governor Herrick formally transferred to the village and township of Wellington a fine library building erected at a cost of over \$20,000. It stands on the site of the "Oberlin-Wellington rescue," a famous episode of the anti-slavery movement before the Civil War. The recipients of the gift have honored the donor, and the new building is known as the Herrick Library.

The day of the formal transfer and dedication was cold and stormy. A large number of citizens were out, however, to listen to the exercises. The principal address was delivered by Governor Herrick. Among other things he said:

"My friends, I am not a philanthropist in the sense in which that term is used, and in the program which you have planned for today it is not my purpose to pose as such. A necessary condition to philanthropy by gifts is vastly more wealth than I possess, or ever expect to possess.

"The motive which prompts this gift is chiefly gratitude. This is the conversion of an air castle, the foundations of which were laid many years ago, into substantial Wellington real estate. More years ago than I would like to specify I came in from the country to attend your splendid high school, and I was delighted to find a library on Main street adjoining Lawyer Dickson's office, and

there I spent many happy and profitable hours and found friends among the books which to-day find a permanent home in this building. I then thought that some day, in order to preserve these books from fire and other disaster, that I should like to give them this home, and later on that desire was strengthened when my father and mother came to the village to live, and found in that little library the same comfort and pleasure which I had enjoyed."

Among the guests who came with the Governor from Cleveland were Col. Webb Hayes, W. L. Crawford, Andrew Squire, and Milton Dyer, architect of the building. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin, and State Librarian C. B. Galbreath, of Columbus. Capt. E. F. Webster spoke for the board of trustees and W. H. Kinnison, superintendent of the Wellington schools, on behalf of the citizens accepted the gift.

Since its formal opening the patronage of the library has steadily and rapidly increased. It is managed by the township trustees and is open to all the citizens of the township. Under the amended law, a tax not exceeding one mill to the dollar on the taxable property of the township may be levied for its support. The one difficulty experienced thus far has been to get a sufficient supply of books to meet the popular demand. When the levy recently authorized is made a sum will be realized adequate to the needs of the library.

A plan is under consideration for making the books more readily accessible to patrons outside of the village. It is proposed to make each of the rural schools in the township a delivery station to be supplied through a system of travelling libraries issued from the central library. The results will be watched with interest by the friends of the library movement in Ohio. To none will the realization of sanguine hopes be more gratifying than to Governor Herrick himself, who has kept steadily in mind the things that count for educational progress and who has given a practical demonstration of his faith in the free public library.

A TRAVELLING BOOK-WAGON IN WISCONSIN

Miss L. E. Stearns in Wisconsin Library Bulletin

AN interesting experiment was recently tried in Marinette county in connection with the county system of travelling libraries. The plan proposed was a house-to-house delivery of books in the isolated districts remote from the travelling library centers. The books were to be left for the winter, neighbor to exchange with neighbor, the entire collection to be gathered again in the spring. Boxes were arranged with shelves for the ready display of the volumes. The difficulty with the success of the scheme was found

upon trial to be the great distance from Marinette of the isolated district and the lack of accommodation for travellers. For this reason it was deemed advisable to change the proposed plan and to arrange for a meeting of parents and children at the school-house at a later date, the locked boxes being left to excite the curiosity of the children, who were not made aware of the contents.

Upon the day of the meeting, the school-house was crowded with men, women and children. Every pupil was present for the first time since the opening day. A number of men and women walked many miles to attend, the farm-horses being away at logging camps. The boxes were opened when all had assembled. Nearly all of the books were new and looked fresh and inviting. There were "rag" books for the littlest ones and other books for all ages. A brief talk was given about the volumes, and the method explained by which the books could be drawn. The books were then passed about the crowded room, amid a buzz of excitement. More interested folk one never saw. A stumbling block was found at first in asking for the signature of the borrowers on the printed agreement to return the books, the men being reluctant to sign, owing to a recent venture which had proved fraudulent. The teacher, however, quickly dispelled their fears by vouching for the honesty of the enterprise, the fact being emphasized that the books were purchased by funds raised from county taxation. Seventy-four books were issued, together with a quantity of magazines. One small boy proudly announced that every member of his family had a book,—his father, mother, two brothers and a baby sister.

The books selected were of a high order, there being but little fiction taken by adults, and that of the best. Fourteen German books were drawn by men and women who could not read English. Books by Theodore Roosevelt were taken with avidity. One Norwegian woman asked for "classical fiction," naively confessing that she was "the only book-worm in the district." A number of books were left at the school-house for purposes of exchange, thus establishing the nineteenth travelling library station in the county.

Owing to the great distances involved in the county, a book-case was later specially constructed that may be checked as baggage, if need be, but admitting of display of the contents without removal from a wagon. Three additional trips were made, utilizing the school-houses as distributing centers. In one district a school was found with but one pupil in attendance. But one house was passed in a trip of five miles. Six parents in one scattered district of

twelve families attended an afternoon meeting and were made happy through the loan of thirty or more volumes for the winter's reading. One settler, who wished to buy a duplicate of a picture-book, explained that it would take a good many years of further toil before he could afford its price—eighty-five cents!

The success of the new venture in Marinette county proves the wisdom of the utilization of district school-houses in bringing good literature to the attention of the isolated farmers, and marks a new era in travelling library development.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The growing interest in libraries throughout Ontario was reflected in the fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 24 and 25, 1905. The attendance was the largest on record and representative of the different sections of the province, from Sarnia to Ottawa, and of the different classes of libraries, large and small. The dominant note of the meeting was one of hopefulness, a feeling that the best was yet to be and that in the not distant future the library movement in Ontario would make great advances.

President Tytler called the opening session to order on Monday afternoon and after routine business the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented by Messrs. Hardy and Macallum. The treasurer reported that the association had paid its way during its existence so far, but had no surplus. The secretary noted the opening of new buildings during the past year or eighteen months in Smith's Falls, Brockville, Lindsay, St. Catharines, Paris, Berlin, Brantford, Stratford, Sarnia, Chatham, Windsor, Collingwood and Cornwall. New buildings will be opened shortly in St. Thomas, Waterloo and Ottawa, while other places are thinking about buildings, and Toronto has secured a magnificent site and is preparing to build. The secretary emphasized the need of trained librarians and of a Provincial Library Commission to help all along the line.

The reports of the committees on best books of 1904, on travelling libraries, and on an Ontario Library Commission were presented by Messrs. Bain, Hardy and Langton and adopted. It was announced that the new Minister of Education would receive the executive committee as a deputation to discuss library matters and especially a library commission.

A pleasing event was the introduction to the meeting of Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, and Mr. Melvil Dewey. In appropriate words they expressed their pleasure at being at the O. L. A. The association greatly appreciated their presence and help.

The first paper of the convention was by

Miss Effie A. Schmidt, Berlin, on "Classification." It was a clear presentation of the merits of the Decimal system, written from a practical working of the system in her own library.

Mr. E. A. Hardy conducted an open conference on "The merits and defects of our new public library buildings." The discussion touched on these topics: site, exterior appearance, basement, dome, children's room, heating systems, stack-room, and proved interesting and valuable, especially to trustees who are preparing to build.

The chief feature of the evening session was a very fine address by Mr. Dewey on the work of the public library. Both in its local capacity and in its state capacity, Mr. Dewey maintained that the two should be closely linked and through this dual library of municipality and state a high degree of efficiency could be reached. He summed up the work of a state library department or commission as follows: a bureau of information; a bureau of promotion of libraries; the selection and purchase of books; advice as to methods; inspection of libraries; digest of annual reports; travelling libraries, pictures, lantern slides etc.; publishing of reports, bulletins, etc.; training of librarians.

A social hour closed the evening session, giving many opportunities for meeting old and new friends and acquaintances. Miss Ahern and Mr. Dewey were much in demand.

The first topic of the Tuesday morning session was an open conference on "The effect of the 50 per cent. interpretation of the regulation *re* Government grant." Mr. A. W. Cameron, Streetsville, led the conference and gave an interesting historical sketch of the legislative aid to libraries since 1835. It was pointed out that "from 1871 the government gave two dollars for each dollar spent in books [on purchases not to exceed \$200]; from 1886 one dollar for each dollar, with \$50 additional; from 1895, one dollar for each dollar spent for books; and last year, by an arbitrary interpretation only half a dollar. According to reports received from various libraries, the effect of this change will be disastrous to the smaller free libraries especially, but even, it appears, to the Carnegie libraries also."

As a result of the discussion the following were appointed a committee to wait on the Minister of Education in connection with this matter: Messrs. W. F. Moore, F. A. Reesor, Alex. Steele, H. A. Lavell and W. W. Ruth-erford.

The newly appointed librarian of the Ottawa Public Library, Mr. L. J. Burpee, was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Bain. Later in the session Mr. Burpee invited the association to hold its meeting for 1906 in Ottawa. The invitation was referred to the executive committee.

The new *Library Index*, published at 298

Broadway, New York, was highly recommended by Dr. Bain.

In his paper on "Canadian government publications," Dr. Bain advised the establishment by the government of first and second-class depositories for government publications. He pointed out the value of the government documents as records of national progress and history, and spoke of the prevailing ignorance of their value and the need of making them more available. He continued: "What are the actual conditions of distribution to-day? The Blue books, Sessional papers, Hansard, and Journals, are distributed under the instructions of the Printing Committee of the House in a more or less hap-hazard fashion which usually results in the neglect of the proper repositories and in accumulations in places where they are comparatively useless. A request from a Member, that he would like to have them sent to any small library or private individual has been always granted as a matter of form. No restrictions apparently have been placed on the free distribution of the Blue books, which seems quite right and proper. The regular list of copies to Members, newspapers, and officials was freely added to while the edition lasted." Last year, however, the Printing Committee of the House had peremptorily shut down on the supply of any Parliamentary papers to public libraries. As a result the Toronto Public Library, which has complete sets of government publications from 1792 to 1903 had been unable to obtain further issues from the government, and was indebted to the kindness of a friend for the Blue books of the session. To the librarian's request for the Sessional papers and Journals of 1904, and their continuance, no answer had been received. Dr. Bain added: "No librarian should be required to beg what surely is public property, and while it is true that a published price of \$4 has been fixed by the King's Printer for the sessional Hansard, it is equally unjust to tax public libraries for public property. I might enlarge at further length upon other difficulties in obtaining public documents, but the foregoing instances are sufficient to show how completely the present system or non-system has failed." The establishment of government depositories, as is done according to the American system of document distribution, was recommended as the most effective remedy for the evil noted. Dr. Bain's suggestion was received with approval, and the association felt so strongly in the matter that they instructed the executive committee to urge the plan upon the government, sending a deputation to Ottawa if necessary.

The following officers were elected for 1905-1906: president, W. J. Robertson, Public Library, St. Catharines; 1st vice-president, N. S. Gurd, Public Library, Sarnia; 2d vice-president, Albert Sheldrick, Public Library, Chatham; secretary, E. A. Hardy, 65 Czar

St., Toronto; treasurer, Prof. A. B. Macallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councillors, James Bain, Public Library, Toronto; J. P. Hoag, Public Library, Brantford; A. W. Cameron, Public Library, Streetsville; Rev. W. A. Brady, Public Library, Berlin; W. K. T. Smellie, Public Library, Deseronto; W. Tytler (ex-president), Public Library, Guelph. A committee of Miss C. A. Rowe, Brockville, Miss Effie A. Schmidt, and Mr. N. S. Gurd, was appointed to prepare a catalog of children's books for the libraries of Ontario. While appreciating the good work done in the various American lists, the association felt that these lists were too American, especially in their historical fiction. It is expected that this list will be published in the near future.

Mr. Dewey gave the closing address of the meeting and spoke with great earnestness on the high calling of the librarian. The librarian must make his library pay intellectual dividends. Mr. Dewey outlined the work of the New York State Library and announced the opening of library schools in the southern and western states. He also referred to the new "A. L. A. catalog" and the New York State Library annual annotated list of best books.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was a luncheon given by the executive committee to the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, and to Mr. Dewey on Monday noon at McConkey's. Another item worthy of note was the cordial reception given by the Hon. Minister of Education to the deputations from the association in connection with library commissions and other matters.

Altogether the fifth annual meeting was a success and the incoming officers are already planning for a series of library institutes during the coming year at strategic points. The 1906 meeting ought to mark a further great advance. E. A. H.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE eighth annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries will be held at Portland, Oregon, July 5 and 6, 1905, in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association. Two sessions will be held, and the following topics will be considered:

The proper field for state libraries.

The ideal state library in an ideal location.

Practical law libraries as compared with bookdealers' law libraries.

Wisconsin's legislative reference department.

The relation of the state library to the public libraries and the public documents of a state as interpreted by the state of Washington.

The state library in transition.

A bibliography of state official literature.

Title-pages and indexes to periodicals.

Exchange and distribution of state documents.

State library statistics.

Uniformity in preparation of session laws.

Advisability of a clearing house for state publications.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION: LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held this year in Asbury Park, N. J., during the first week in July. The Library Department will hold two sessions, on July 6 and 7, for which the following program has been arranged:

Thursday, July 6, 2.30 p.m.

President's address. C. P. Cary

Methods of instruction in the use of high school libraries. Florence M. Hopkins, librarian Central High School, Detroit, Mich.

General discussion

Report on instruction in library work for normal and secondary schools. James H. Canfield, librarian Columbia University.

Friday, July 7, 9.30 a.m.

What young people read and what they should read. G. Stanley Hall, Clark University.

General discussion

How to make the library useful to high school pupils. B. H. Wright, Baltimore.

General discussion

The value and place of fairy stories and folk stories in the education of children. Percival Chubb, Ethical Culture School, New York City.

General discussion

The sessions will be held in the Public Library building. Officers of the Library Department are: president, C. P. Cary, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, J. N. Wilkinson, Emporia, Kan.; secretary, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago. It is hoped that Eastern librarians who are unable to attend the Pacific coast meeting of the American Library Association will arrange to be present at these meetings of the N. E. A. Library Department and share in the discussion of the subjects presented.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES IN NEW YORK STATE

EIGHT library institutes were held in April and May under the general supervision of the institute committee of the New York Library Association.

The figures show a considerable total gain over those for last year, as given in vol. 29, p. 372, of the *JOURNAL*. The libraries represented at the eight meetings increased from 80 to 93, the attendance at day sessions from 258 to 341 and at the evening sessions from 690 to 955. Among the special advantages of this series should be noted the fact that four institute meetings were held in as many new library buildings first opened for use within the year and considered the finest of their class in the state. These were at Syracuse, Watertown, Binghamton and Utica, and were in themselves a strong attraction to visitors. Dr. Canfield's addresses also in no less than seven places added greatly to the interest and influence of the meetings. One member of the committee was at every institute, another at seven and a third member at five. The spirit of eager attention and ready participation in discussion was more marked than in previous years and indicates an important growth of the library interest.

Subjects considered were: "The local library situation," "The A. L. A. catalog and its uses," "Book lists," "The public library and the school and what each may do for the other," "Economies in buying books and in other lines," and "Books for homes remote from a library." In some places also, special books were criticised, and the books of 1904 passed under review.

The arrangement, management and conduct of all these institutes have depended, even more than before, on the service of representatives of the state library, who freely gave time and effort as to a recognized department of state work. Whatever may be accomplished in favored localities, it does not yet seem possible to continue the institute work with system and success throughout the state by volunteers from local libraries.

The following table shows a summary of attendance with names of conductors and speakers:

Date	Place	Libs. of district represented	Persons present		Conductor	Speaker
			Daytime	Evening		
April 25-26	Jamestown	13	25	200	M. E. Hazeltine	J. H. Canfield
26-27	Rochester	5	12	40	Corinne Bacon	"
May 2-3	Syracuse	11	50	150	"	"
5-6	Watertown	11	24	100	"	"
9-10	Binghamton	9	23	35	"	W. R. Eastman
12-13	Newburg	10	30	30	Isabel E. Lord.	J. H. Canfield
16-17	Utica	17	112	200	W. I. Bullock	"
17-18	Albany	17	75	200	Corinne Bacon	"
Total		93	341	955		

The district clubs and their presidents and secretaries for 1905-06 are as follows:

Mabel McIlvaine; and A. J. Rudolph as the third member, CHARLES H. BROWN, Sec'y.

LIBRARY CLUBS.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Olean District.....	Carrie M. Monchow.....	Miss H. M. B. Sherwin, Olean.
Lake Country.....	W. H. Truesdale.....	Caroline F. Webster, Geneseo.
Central New York.....	E. W. Mundy.....	Elizabeth P. Clarke, Auburn.
St. Lawrence.....	Rev. C. G. Cady.....	Florence R. Curtis, Potsdam.
Southern Tier.....	Mrs. K. D. Andrew.....	Effie L. Scott, Waverley.
Highland.....	Mary K. Van Keuren.....	Elizabeth G. Thorne, Port Jervis.
Mohawk Valley.....	A. L. Peck.....	Waller I. Bullock, Utica.
Hudson River.....	G. C. Champlin.....	Celia M. Houghton, Albany.

It may be found best to combine in some way or to some extent the library institute with the established teachers' institutes, a plan which would greatly multiply the number of such gatherings, bring them nearer to libraries now not represented because remote from meeting places, and would at the same time reach great numbers of school teachers who, more perhaps than any other class, have the opportunity to guide the reading of the young. This presents a problem that merits careful study.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA: CHICAGO CHAPTER

THE annual meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at the John Crerar Library, April 28.

Mr. Josephson opened an informal discussion of the function of the chapter. It should be, he said, principally to aid the general society in its work as far as this could be done from the local side. The chapter might, for instance, undertake to compile a bibliography of works about Chicago, or of works printed in Chicago or of special collections in Chicago libraries. The first two undertakings are certainly too large to be considered at present except in parts, but it might be possible to compile bibliographies of the Chicago fire, the stock yards industry, etc. As for the third subject the Chicago Library Club attempted some time ago to induce the libraries to prepare a union list of their bibliographical collections, but without success. Perhaps it would be well for the chapter to take up the matter. The difficulties that were undoubtedly in the way of this kind of work served to emphasize to his mind the need of a Bibliographical Institute. It was decided to bring up Mr. Josephson's proposals at the next meeting of the chapter as unfinished business.

The secretary announced that the by-laws had been approved by the council of the Bibliographical Society of America. It was voted not to adopt the amendment to section 4 proposed at the last meeting of the chapter, increasing the number of members of the executive committee to five. The following were nominated and elected as members of the executive committee for the ensuing year: chairman, F. I. Carpenter; secretary, Miss

THE SEATTLE CHARGING CASE

THE charging case here illustrated will conveniently hold the entire circulation up to an aggregate of 25,000 a month, if built on a scale of about two feet to the inch, provided a charge card of two inches in width is used. The purpose of a revolving charging case is, of course, to enable the desk clerk to discharge a large circulation without being compelled to stand. Whether there be only one clerk for both the charging and issuing of books, or whether two clerks have the case stand between them within easy reach, the contrivance will soon prove itself a great convenience.

The case from which the drawings were made is one which I had built ten years ago, and it has done splendid service ever since. It is 3½ feet across the top. The height should correspond with the height of the counter. The tray itself is 3 inches deep. The figures shown consecutively in the subdivisions represent the manner of arranging the circulation, 1, 2, etc., simply meaning the circulation to-day, yesterday, etc. The proportion of space indicated will be found a convenient one, although if, for any reason, any day's circulation needs more room it can easily expand in any direction. A row of holes is bored in each space and the familiar sloping block with a peg in the bottom is used to support the cards. A movable piece of thin wood or tar board, marked with the proper day of the month, of course stands at the far end of each space.

As may be seen, there is considerable spare room in the case which can be utilized very conveniently if not needed for the expansion of the circulation. By having the overdue cards stand "around the corner," and marking each successive overdue day by another remove to the right, the certainty of collecting a fine and the right number of days' fine is made absolute.

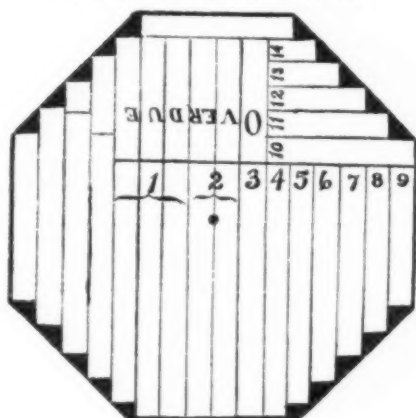
The essentials of construction are, I believe, all shown in the cuts. The wheels are iron and should have noiseless bearings. The bottom of the tray is provided with a circle of hard wood as a track for the wheels. Perhaps a little better job could be made with a double track of hard wood, or metal, grooved and fitted with ball bearings.

Several other libraries have copied our case

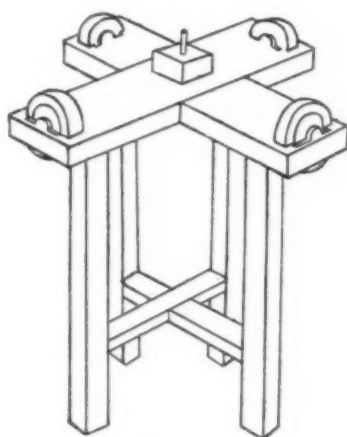
and the Art Metal Construction Company is now considering producing it in steel.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH,
Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Diagrams of Seattle charging case



TOP VIEW



BASE.

It is only an auctioneer who can equally and impartially admire all schools of art.

Learned conversation is either the affectation of the ignorant or the profession of the mentally unemployed. Improving conversation is merely the foolish method by which the still more foolish philanthropist feebly tries to disarm the just rancor of the criminal classes.

Oscar Wilde's "Epigrams and Aphorisms."

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Anna L. Sawyer, Public Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

The Library Association of California met at Stanford University, April 22, President Lichtenstein presiding. About 60 delegates from various parts of the state were present. Upon arriving at the depot they were met by Mr. Dodge, the librarian of Stanford University, who escorted them first to the Palo Alto Public Library (a new Carnegie building in old Mission style), then to the museum of the university.

At noon an organ recital was enjoyed in Memorial Chapel. This was followed by luncheon at the "Inn." The formal meeting of the association convened in one of the rooms of the university library. The first paper presented was on "Library training," by Miss Helen Sutliff, of the Stanford University Library, who spoke in favor of the trained librarian.

J. D. Layman, of the University of California Library, gave a talk on "Special problems of the university library," presenting his problems in the following order: 1, division of the income of the library; 2, buying of books wanted in a hurry by the faculty; 3, handling of gifts, pamphlets and unbound material; 4, loaning of books; 5, help at loan desks; 6, keeping order; 7, method of forming books into groups for a departmental library; 8, finding of misplaced books upon open shelves; 9, punishment of offenders. A discussion on the subject followed and comparisons were drawn between the problems of the university and the public library.

Professor J. C. Branner, of Stanford University, who has been at work upon a bibliography of the geology, paleontology, etc., of Brazil for 30 years, gave some of his experiences in European and American libraries in trying to get certain books he wished to consult on his subject.

The next meeting of the California Library Association will be held at Portland, Ore., July 5, 1905.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: H. E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, Public Library, Pueblo.

The Colorado Library Association, which has been moribund for nearly ten years, was revived on May 6, when a meeting of the librarians of the state was held in the state

library rooms in the capitol building, Denver. The meeting was held on a call issued by the superintendent of public instruction. Officers were elected as follows: president, A. E. Whitaker, State University Library; vice-presidents, Miss Katharine Craig, state superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. A. M. Wells, president of the state travelling library commission; Professor T. E. Carter, Greeley; secretary, H. E. Richie, City Library, Denver; treasurer, J. W. Chapman, Public Library, Pueblo. Miss H. M. Stevenson, state librarian, and Charles R. Dudley, librarian of the Denver City Library, were appointed delegates to represent the association at the annual A. L. A. Conference in Portland in July.

The program of the meeting included addresses on the field before the state association, the use of the Library of Congress cards, state libraries, and the work of travelling libraries in Colorado.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Evva L. Moore, Oak Park.

Treasurer: Miss Jane P. Hubbell, Rockford.

The 10th annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association was held in Rockford, April 19-21, with an unusually large attendance. The cordiality of the staff of the Rockford Public Library, the board of directors and the citizens, was felt from the time of arrival, and reached a climax in the ride given the members by the Automobile Club.

A distinctive feature of the meeting was the exhibits illustrating subjects under discussion or other matters of library interest. The Monastery bindery of P. Ringer and Hertzberg, the Burgmeier bindery and George E. Köhler showed samples of materials and bindings. The Anderson Art Company, of Chicago, exhibited pictures for library decoration. The exhibits of the University of Illinois Library and the Illinois Library School which were prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were shown, as was also the model library for boys and girls belonging to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Copies of the first number of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, the "List of aids to book selection," published by the New Jersey Library Association, and the publications of the H. W. Wilson Company, with samples of A. L. A. and Library of Congress cards were also shown. The papers on "Library advertising" and "Recent library aids" were each illustrated by an exhibit of the material discussed.

The opening session of the meeting was held Wednesday evening, when Hon. Willis Kimball, alderman of Rockford, and Mr. A. D. Early, president of the board of directors of the Rockford Public Library, welcomed the

association. The latter part of the evening was spent informally in making and renewing acquaintances, and refreshments and dancing added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Business occupied the first part of the Thursday morning session. Miss Katharine L. Sharp, as committee on statistics, reported that during the year material had been examined in all the large libraries of Chicago, the Springfield libraries, the Library of Congress and the New York State Library. Statistics of income, size, and use have been collected for Dec. 31, 1904. The collection of plans and pictures of library buildings is nearly complete, owing to the generous co-operation of architects as well as librarians. On account of the illustrations and tables it will take a long time to print, but will probably be issued in the fall.

The first paper of the morning was on "Some general principles of book selection," by Miss Mary B. Lindsay. She said, in part: "The average librarian with limited book fund must select very carefully in order to keep her library well balanced, and 'well balanced' does not mean evenly balanced in all classes, the character of the community determining what classes of books are most needed. Our plan is to make order cards during the month as we find notices of those deemed suited to our library. This gives a standing list from which to select our regular purchases. Reference may be made upon the card to a review or other authority for the recommendation of the book. In scientific literature, keep up a good supply of periodicals of popular but authoritative nature. The subscription price of a good technical magazine is not more than that of the average scientific book and it has the advantage of being up to date, as well as containing contributions from the best authorities on the subject.

"For current books in various classes, for which one can afford to wait a year, the McClurg lists of books upon which the copyright rule has expired are very useful. Many a dollar may be saved the library by the watching of second-hand catalogs and auction sales, lists of which are given in the bulletins of the A. L. A. committee on book prices."

The practical side of book reviewing was discussed by Mr. Wallace Rice, of Chicago. Having been book reviewer and adviser for several publishing firms, and having written books himself, Mr. Rice asserted that his was a composite viewpoint. He asserted that "There are no real critics in this country. There are book reviewers and the book reviewers would like to be critics, working for the sake of the books themselves. Books are published in waves. There is a deluge of them in May and June and again in November and December. The rest of the year is dry time. Newspapers cannot afford to enter publishers' advertisements at less than the

regular advertising rates, so the space at the disposal of the reviewer is limited. The result is that during the deluge good books are often given little notice, while on the other hand during the dry time it often happens that the space is filled by longer drawn out reviews of poorer books. Serious books need little reading, only the preface, contents and enough of the book to see how the author has carried out his 'contention.' Novels must be read, though not all the way through.

"There are a number of literary magazines, but they are mostly owned by the large publishing houses. This is not to say that the reviewers who write for them do not write in good faith, but injustice is often done the author because books are given to reviewers who, it is known, will be favorable or adverse, because of some personal bias. The *Dial* is the one exception to this class of magazines. It is not owned by publishers, and all publishers advertise in it. It is the literary journal of America, 'although published in Chicago.'

"A paradox in the matter of reviews is that those found in purchasable papers carry no weight with the publishers. Much reviewing is necessarily temperamental and authors lay no stress on the reviews in the average newspaper, although Edwin L. Shuman, of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, is the most quoted reviewer in the United States. Another paradox is that the most popular review is the slashing one. Few books are so good that bad things cannot be said about them, and vice versa."

"Net prices from the library standpoint" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick. He described briefly the organization and method of the present net price system established by the American Publishers' Association, the result of which had seriously affected library purchases. "The various courses proposed for librarians to pursue may be roughly divided into fighting measures, intended to force publishers and booksellers into a favorable attitude toward us by inflicting or threatening to inflict injury of some kind, and measures of amelioration, intending to aid librarians in getting on as well as possible under their added burdens. Plans for boycott have never been considered seriously, but other methods advised and adopted for amelioration also act indirectly to injure or decrease the trade in net books. Such are all kinds of encouragement, direct or tacit, of the infringement of the net price rules and the increased importation of foreign books, purchase at second-hand or at auction, delay of purchase until the expiration of the year limit, and so on. These methods are now practiced extensively. The encouragement of booksellers to break the rules raises an ethical question which must be left to the individual conscience. Congress has been asked to stop the importation of books copy-

righted in America without the consent of the copyright holder. This would practically discourage all importation of current books, for it is almost impossible to tell when a book is announced in England whether or not it is to be copyrighted in this country.

"The most businesslike measure of relief that libraries could adopt is one that is unlikely to be carried out just because it is a business measure. Public libraries have no capital for use in such an enterprise, but it is within the possibilities that a strong combination of libraries by employing a capable business manager might be able to do business on such a basis as to secure trade discounts openly, without antagonizing the publishers' association. Some members of that association are even now in favor of giving increased discounts to libraries or combinations of libraries that will purchase books in specified amounts or a specified number of titles at a time.

"In general librarians may probably make up their minds to two things: The prices of protected books will never be as low again as they were before the adoption of the net price system, and the prices of non-protected books are as low now as they ever were. This being the case, the librarian has only to count his cash, reflect a little, and act according to the conditions that surround and affect him. We are not yet driven out of business, and the general consensus of opinion is that the public library is a success. We are going to continue to make it so, with cheap books if we can, with dear ones if we must."

"Special collections in small libraries" was the subject treated by Miss Caroline McIlvaine, who gave practical suggestions on the formation and development of such collections, particularly in the field of local history.

On Thursday morning Miss Ahern presented the subject of the Library of Congress cards, with the Ohio Library Association plan regarding them, and moved a resolution expressing interest in and appreciation of the efforts of the Ohio Library Association and the courtesy of the Librarian of Congress.

On request, Miss Kennedy, of Jacksonville, gave her experience in ordering Library of Congress cards from a travelling catalog, for the reorganization of the library. On the subject of English history there were seven drawers of the L. C. cards. Temporary shelf slips were made for the titles to be ordered, and being arranged alphabetically were compared with the L. C. cards, and the serial number of the card and the number of cards to be ordered were noted on each slip. The slips were then shifted to an arrangement by serial number and the order made out for them. If the cards did not exactly correspond to the books in the library, but differed only slightly, the cards were ordered. The expense was about \$5.50 for 700 titles

and the cards were received within eight days.

Mr. J. Ritchie Patterson, of the Chicago Public Library, spoke of "Library bookbindings," giving the advantages and disadvantages of a number of materials.

A paper was presented on "Library advertising" that had been prepared by Mr. Purd B. Wright, and Miss Frances Simpson summed up "Recent library aids," describing and characterizing among others Nield's "Guide to the best historical novels and tales," Baker's "Descriptive guide to the best fiction," Bulletin no. 5 of the Philadelphia Free Library on the classification of works of prose fiction, the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library list of 1000 of the best novels, the *A. L. A. Booklist*, *Library Index* and *Cumulative Book Review Digest*.

Miss Edith Granger, editor of the "Index to poetry and recitations," gave an interesting account of the origin and development of the index, with some of the difficulties which had to be overcome and the request that errors discovered in it be called to her attention, that the corrections may be made in the new edition for which she is already gathering material.

The Thursday evening address was given by Mr. A. E. Bostwick on "The library's place in the municipality," in which he set forth the proper function of the city in maintaining the library and placing its administration in competent and disinterested hands.

Under the subject of "Relations of the greater libraries to the lesser," Mr. C. J. Barr, of the John Crerar Library, mentioned the aid derived from the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress and John Crerar Library, as well as the *A. L. A.* catalog, and described the co-operation existing among the libraries of Chicago.

Miss Edna Lyman read a most interesting paper on "The story hour and how to conduct it," and Mr. Early told of the efforts made by the Rockford board of directors to provide library privileges for the entire county.

The committee on institutes gave an enthusiastic report of the two meetings held, one at Jacksonville in June, 1904, and the other at Charleston last March. The attendance at the first was 13 and at the second 16 librarians, and the programs included talks on general subjects as well as discussion of library methods. The committee came to the conclusion that to do very effective work, the needs of some of the small libraries must be learned, the institute then being planned from existing rather than from theoretical needs. Some of these visits have been made, and the committee strongly urges that the work be continued and visits made whenever possible.

Immediately on adjournment the members of the association were given a ride around the city by the Automobile Club.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: A. J. Roberts, Colby College, Waterville.

Secretary: G. G. Wilder, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

Treasurer: Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

A joint meeting of the Maine Library Association and the Eastern Maine Library Club was held at Pittsfield, on May 18. Morning sessions were held independently by the two associations, a joint session being held in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Edmund C. Bryant, of Pittsfield. Ralph K. Jones, president of the Maine Library Association, responded with an address, briefly reviewing library progress in the state and in the country at large. A talk on book repairing followed, by Miss Annie Prescott, of the Auburn Public Library. Mr. Samuel L. Boardman, of Bangor, spoke of some Maine book collectors and the value of private collections in contributing to the value and importance of the public library. An address upon the work of the state library commission and the field before it was given by Professor A. J. Roberts, of Colby College, president of the commission; and a question box gave subjects for general discussion. Resolutions were adopted thanking the representatives of the Pittsfield library for their cordial welcome, expressing appreciation of the efforts of State Librarian Carver in establishing a summer library school, and endorsing the plan for library institutes presented by the state commission.

An evening session was held in the Universalist church, when Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, delivered an address on "Increasing the circulation of library books among the reading people of a town."

At the business meeting of the association the following officers were elected: president, Professor A. J. Roberts, Colby College; vice-presidents, Miss L. S. Springall, Dexter, Miss Mary G. Gilman, Brunswick; secretary, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland; treasurer, G. G. Wilder, Bowdoin College. Officers for the Eastern Maine Library Club were elected as follows: president, Mrs. H. M. Estabrook, Orono; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth G. Kimball, Pittsfield; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Winchester, Corinna.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

Secretary: Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, Public Library, Lansing.

Treasurer: Miss M. L. Converse, Public Library, Mount Pleasant.

The 15th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held in Grand

Rapids, on Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26, 1905, in the Ryerson Public Library building. The sessions were held in the lecture room of the library.

About 40 delegates were present, including two from the upper peninsula of Michigan. Among the special guests of the association were Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and three members of the state library commission, Mr. Henry N. Loud of Au Sable, Mr. David E. Heineman of Detroit, and Mr. H. R. Pattengill of Lansing. The meetings were also attended by many of the citizens of Grand Rapids.

There were three sessions beginning at 2.30 on Thursday afternoon and lasting through Friday morning. It was unusually advantageous holding the meetings in the library building, for, between sessions (the time usually spent in going to and from a lecture hall) the visiting librarians availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the beautiful Ryerson library building and study its methods.

In his address of welcome Mr. John Patton, president of the board of library commissioners of the Grand Rapids Public Library, spoke briefly upon the educational value of a library and how it was rapidly taking place in the minds of the public with the public schools.

This was followed by a response by Mr. Henry M. Utley, president of the association, under the title, "The library spirit." Mr. Utley told briefly of the forces that make the library a success in the community, summarizing these as enthusiasm, love for the work, and loyalty to the library and all its interests.

The report of the secretary, Miss Gertrude Humphrey, contained some recommendations which were referred to a special committee. She read regrets from Miss Chapin, president of the Indiana State Library Association, which brought out the fact that librarians from some of the surrounding states and Toronto had been invited, with the hope of making this meeting to some extent an interstate one. Mr. Utley stated that an attempt was made in this direction several years ago when such a meeting was planned to be held in Chicago, but the inclement weather prevented attendance. He hoped that the North Central states would yet get together regularly in some such way, since the A. L. A. has become so large as to prevent that private intercourse and acquaintance which brings out so many points and makes library meetings most valuable.

The paper read by Miss Phebe Parker, of West Bay City, on "Association institutes during the year," brought out a discussion as to the future of library institutes in the state. It was thought that the success of the Kalamazoo meeting, where 14 libraries

were represented by 19 persons, was an assurance that the institute filled a want in Michigan. Mrs. Spencer, the state librarian, told of a bill now before the state legislature, framed by Mr. Heineman, which provides for the state support of institutes to be held under the auspices of the state library commission, either in connection with the state normal schools or the county training schools for teachers. The purpose of the framer was to hold an institute for two or three weeks containing a comprehensive course, put first-class people in charge, and invite all the librarians of the state to attend. It was suggested by Miss Ahern that it would be better to hold several institutes in different parts of the state for a shorter period, for most librarians cannot afford to spare the time or means it would take to leave their libraries for a three weeks' absence. Taking the institute right into the vicinity of several small libraries, even though only six or eight were present, would then not only benefit the librarians, but also the communities where people do not know nor care what a library is. Mrs. Spencer stated that, should the bill pass, the commission would do nothing without the sanction of the association; and that, if it did not, she had a small fund that might possibly be used during the coming year for the purpose of an institute.

Mrs. Spencer, as secretary of the state library commission, in her report on the work of the commission, referred the association to the last annual report of the commission in which the work for the year had been thoroughly discussed. One departure during the year had been the entering into association with the state federation of women's clubs. A committee of women, chosen by this federation, each from a congressional district of the state, has thus rendered great aid. A number of travelling libraries have been located in new places and a number of small libraries started through their efforts. Over 400 travelling libraries had been sent out during the year, 70 of which were to women's clubs.

"The ideal library building and dedication — from a librarian's standpoint," was the subject of a paper by Miss Alta Stansbury, librarian of the Port Huron Public Library. Discussion of this paper was opened by Miss Ahern, who thought it was appropriate that some one from Chicago, standing in the beautiful library presented to Grand Rapids by a citizen of Chicago, should discuss library buildings. She said that it was a hard thing to say what an ideal building is, so much depends upon the community; a library ideal for one locality is totally unfitted for another. A building is more apt to turn out complete which has been built with the consultation and friendly criticism of all interested, with the needs of the public who use the library first in mind, the needs of the

librarian who is to serve the public next, and lastly the needs of the trustees. It is the part of trustees to see to the contracts and specifications, that no conditions are evaded. An ideal dedication is where all the city takes part in the celebration—the school children, the women's clubs, the teachers, the city officials, the laboring people.

Mr. Josephson's paper on "Best methods of attracting public attention to the library and awakening popular interest in it," was the only paper of Thursday evening. The subject was freely discussed by many librarians. The lack of interest by those in control—the trustees, the city fathers—was discussed by Mr. Sprague of Traverse City and Miss Stansbury of West Bay City. A sheet for pictures and a lantern were proposed by Mr. Heineman as valuable aids in drawing people to the library. Get the lantern and the curtain and there are enough people, even in a small town, who will do the talking, for every town has a minister and a lawyer. The pulpit was commented upon by Mr. F. W. Chamberlain as an aid to the library. Ministers are always interested in what helps to uplift the city. There is no minister worthy the name who does not recognize the worth of education and the gospel of books. Rev. H. P. Collin, of Coldwater, said that with a little effort he thought ministers could be gotten to devote a Sunday service to the library and urge the use of its books to Sunday-school workers, Bible classes and missionary societies. Mr. Patton declared the work the library does for children to be the best means of insuring the spread of the usefulness of the library. Miss Ahern told of the experience of one librarian who had an evening for different classes of working men. One evening the street car men were invited. He showed the men the building, the heating apparatus, the books on electricity, did not preach to them or try to make them better, but merely introduced them to their own. That library is now a power in the community. She also said nothing will attract attention to the library and awaken interest in it sooner than the spirit of good cheer, kind courtesy, red tape reduced to a minimum and that something which makes people feel that they are coming into their own, not into a foreign land.

The most interesting part of the Friday morning session was the story hour, when 34 children from one of the public schools assembled in the hall to hear Miss Clara Wheeler, principal of the Grand Rapids Kindergarten Training School, tell the life of Benjamin Franklin. The children then passed out and Miss May G. Quigley, children's librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, read a paper on "Some points to be observed in telling stories to children." If the manner of the story teller had not been unusually

charming and her knowledge of the story perfect, the presence of grown people watching would have greatly distracted the children. As it was their eyes sometimes wandered. This well illustrated one of the points of Miss Quigley's paper.

One of the memorial boxes for sick and crippled children which had been presented to the Grand Rapids Public Library by one of its patrons was on exhibition. The working of this was explained by Miss Quigley, who told how she got her list of sick children—by watching the newspapers for accidents and sickness, also by advertising it among the children who frequent the children's room and in the schools. She described the joy of the children into whose homes these boxes go and declared that the people who have given these memorial boxes will never know the good they have done until they go to heaven and meet the children there.

The question box, conducted by Miss Ahern, brought out a free and lively discussion. Many questions were asked which voiced the difficulties of librarians in Michigan and elsewhere. There was much interesting discussion of these questions but no definite settlement. How can there be when conditions of no two libraries are alike? Among the questions discussed were the following: What can the state association do for normal school and college libraries? Is it practicable to use school buildings for libraries and reading rooms? What is the average salary of librarians in libraries from 20,000 to 30,000 volumes? What is the usual price of rental books? What is an ideal magazine cover? Does the "A. L. A. catalog" include more public documents than is advisable to preserve in a small public library? What is the best binding for rebound books? Are flowers and window boxes in a library advisable?

The officers elected for the coming year were: president, Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids; 1st vice-president, Theodore W. Koch, Ann Arbor; 2d vice-president, Miss Rose E. Patenaude, Marquette; secretary, Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, Lansing; treasurer, Miss M. L. Converse, Mt. Pleasant.

The motion was made that resolutions be drawn up by Miss G. M. Walton embodying the sentiment of the association towards Mr. Utley, the retiring president, who for 15 years has presided over the meetings and has been the life and stay of the association during its struggling days, and also the friend and adviser of librarians all over the state. A resolution of thanks to the Public Library for its entertainment was also read.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Battle Creek some time during the spring or early summer of 1906.

The meeting was voted by all as one of the most, if not the most, successful in the

history of the association. The subjects of the papers were such that all libraries, whether large or small, were interested in them. Nor were the papers and discussions the only things of interest. Thursday evening a supper was given to all the delegates and all in Grand Rapids who were officially connected with the library. In this number were included the principals of all the public schools in the city, in whose schools libraries are stationed. About 100 people sat down to this supper. At the close, there were speeches, Hon. John Patton acting as toastmaster. After the evening session, the association visited one of the Grand Rapids newspapers, where they had been invited to inspect the working of a modern newspaper plant, getting out the morning paper. The association was further entertained the next afternoon by visits to prominent factories and other places of interest in the city. These visits of the delegates in a body took one entire afternoon and were conducive to much pleasant intercourse and a better acquaintance among the members.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Edward M. Goddard, State Librarian, Montpelier.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Edith E. Clarke, University of Vermont Library, Burlington.

The third annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association since it was reorganized at the Niagara Falls Conference of the A. L. A., in 1903, was held at Montpelier on May 18. Morning and afternoon sessions were held in the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, and there was an attendance of 17 of the 54 members enrolled when President Goddard called the meeting to order. An address of welcome was given by Rev. Dr. J. Edward Wright, of Montpelier.

The report of the last meeting held in Burlington, read by Miss Edith E. Clarke, secretary-treasurer, showed a present membership of 54, with about \$10 in the treasury. The constitution was amended, making the annual dues 50 cents, instead of 25 cents. The former officers were re-elected, as follows: president, E. M. Goddard, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss Mary E. Macomber, Montpelier; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith E. Clarke, Burlington.

The committee on holding district meetings of the association reported through Mr. Goddard in favor of dividing the state into three districts and holding a meeting of the association at least once a year in each of these districts. This committee was continued in office and was empowered to make arrangements for holding meeting as suggested.

After luncheon, served at the Pavilion Hotel, the afternoon session was opened with a talk by Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, on "The development of the library association," in which he urged co-

operation not only in the individual states but between the two states whose library interests are practically identical. He favored creating in Vermont and New Hampshire the office of state library superintendent and recommended holding at least two meetings of the state library association, in addition to the regular annual meeting.

Miss Mary P. Farr, of Philadelphia, who is now cataloging the Fletcher Free Library of Burlington, read a paper on "Cataloging for small libraries and the use of the Library of Congress cards;" Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the state board of library commissioners, told of the work of the commission; and Hon. Walter E. Ranger, state superintendent of education, spoke on "Co-operation of public libraries and public schools." Discussion of the question, "How to interest children in good literature," was led by Miss Mary E. Macomber, of Montpelier, and Miss Sarah C. Hagar, of Burlington, spoke on "Book selecting and book-buying."

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: J. M. Hitt, state librarian, Olympia.

Secretary: Miss Mary Banks, Public Library, Seattle.

Treasurer: Miss Ella G. Warner, State Normal School, Ellensburg.

The association issues under date of April the first number of a quarterly *Bulletin*, published from the state library, and intended as a medium of communication for the librarians of the state, to whom it will be sent without charge. This first number contains accounts of the objects and organization of the state library association, its constitution, and list of members; announcement of the summer school of library training, a description of the Carnegie building of the Spokane Public Library, short practical notes and library news of the state.

Library Clubs

CENTRAL NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Ezekiel W. Mundy, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y.

The second annual meeting of the club was held at the same time with the annual institute of the New York Library Association, in the new Public Library of Syracuse, May 2 and 3. The meetings were held in a large assembly room on the second floor of the library, and the charm of the handsome new building added to the pleasure of a large and interested audience.

The club was so fortunate as to have present not only the leaders of the institute, W. R. Eastman and Miss Corinne Bacon of

Albany, but also Dr. J. H. Canfield of Columbia University, who took part in both the afternoon and evening meetings.

At the first session, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Mundy, the president, in the chair, two subjects were discussed. Mr. Eastman spoke on "Bookbuying for small libraries," giving many valuable suggestions, especially on "What *not* to buy"—i.e., large sets of books, subscription books, etc. He spoke also of the A. L. A. bulletins on bookbuying and of the advantages of purchasing from second-hand dealers. Miss Clarke, of Auburn, added the names and addresses of some of the second-hand firms which she had found most satisfactory.

Mr. Foote, of Syracuse, gave useful advice on aids to book selection. He said every librarian should have the *Publishers' Weekly* and the "Trade list annual," which would keep them in touch with current publications, and render them independent of dealers. He also supplied the latest rules of Publishers' Association on discounts, and an animated discussion of the subject followed.

The second topic, "Co-operation of the public library and the public school," was presented in a practical way by Miss Clarke. From her former experience as school librarian at Evanston, Ill., she suggested various ways in which every library from the smallest to the largest can do effective work with the public schools, dwelling especially on the one absolute essential—the spirit of mutual helpfulness—without which no co-operative work, no matter how well organized, will be a success. Dr. Canfield led the discussion, laying special emphasis on the need of reform in the course of reading in the schools, and of encouraging the individuality of the child. Miss Bacon, of Albany, read some letters from Pomona, Cal., where the experiment had been tried in the schools of giving each child a different reading lesson from the others.

Then followed the annual business meeting of the club, at which the secretary read a report of the last meeting and the same officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In the evening, a large audience gathered to hear Dr. Canfield's delightful address on "The public library an integral part of our public and free education." Giles H. Stillwell, president of the Syracuse board of education, presided at this meeting, which was largely attended by Syracuse people, including several members of the faculty of Syracuse University.

At the morning session on Wednesday, Miss Bacon, instructor in the New York State Library School, gave a valuable talk on "The uses of the A. L. A. catalog and other book lists." Bringing with her many of the lists used by Miss Winsor at the Atlantic City meeting, she was able to give much of the material so admirably pre-

sented at that time. The remainder of the morning was profitably filled by Mr. Eastman's practical instructions on library administration, library economics, and books in homes remote from libraries—all subjects of importance to those present, and calling out questions and informal discussion from the round-table gathering.

The attendance at the day sessions averaged 50, and over 150 heard Dr. Canfield on Wednesday evening. Trustees and librarians from eleven libraries were present, as well as delegates from the Federated clubs in Auburn and Syracuse. ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE,

Secretary.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*.

Secretary: Miss Evva Moore, Scoville Institute Library, Oak Park, Ill.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Public Library.

The last regular meeting for the year, which was adjourned from May 11, was held May 18 at the Chicago Public Library, the first vice-president, Miss McIlvaine, in the chair. The reports of the retiring officers were read and accepted. The resignation of Miss E. J. Smith and the report of the home libraries committee were referred to the incoming executive committee.

Mr. Cheney for the nominating committee submitted the following report: For president, no nomination; 1st vice-president, Miss J. C. Robertson; 2d vice-president, Miss S. S. Dickinson; secretary, Miss Evva Moore; treasurer, Mr. C. A. Larson.

The chairman of the meeting was authorized to cast the ballot of the club for the nominees. Upon motion of Mr. Andrews the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Chicago Library Club extends its thanks to the officers of the past year for their services, and especially to the president for her interest in and devotion to the affairs of the club. The club has appreciated her efforts to broaden the interest of its meetings and earnestly requests it may have the benefit of a continuance of them." It was voted upon motion of Mr. Josephson that the incoming executive committee be authorized to fill all vacancies.

In the discussion that followed on the "Library year," Miss Elliott mentioned two bills passed by the Illinois State Legislature; one, a pension bill for employees of public libraries in cities of over 100,000 population; the other, a bill authorizing the Chicago Public Library to issue \$500,000 in bonds to build branch libraries.

Miss Wood gave a brief description of the work at the Blackstone Memorial Library. This branch commenced to circulate books April 1. After a report by Mr. Roden of the annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association, the club adjourned.

C. A. LARSON, *Acting secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Albert T. Huntington, Kings County Medical Society Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Asa D. Dickinson, Brooklyn Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Jessie Hume, Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island City.

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held May 18, 1905, in the Far Rockaway branch of the Queens Borough Library, the president, Mr. Huntington, in the chair.

After the transaction of routine business, Miss Isabel Ely Lord opened the program by an interesting talk on book buying from the standpoint of a small library. She said in substance: Money may be saved by mentally dividing the new books into several classes as they come from the press. First, there are the indispensable books—a small class—which must be secured at once. Among these this year may be mentioned Granger's recent "Index to poetry" and the best of the books on the Russo-Japanese war. Second comes the class of books possessing a vivid but merely temporary interest—those which must be bought within six months of publication or not at all. If you have any doubt as to the expediency of purchasing one of this class, don't buy it. The third class includes those books which must be bought within two or three years to be of use. Money can often be saved by buying these at second-hand or as publisher's remainders. Buy all you can of these; it matters little which of them you choose, provided you keep your collection well balanced. In the fourth class come expensive books, as long biographies like that of Father De Smet, recently published in a single volume at \$13. Almost any library can afford to wait until such books can be picked up at greatly reduced prices. The fifth and last class includes the books you feel tempted to buy merely because they are cheap. Do not buy such books; they will prove dear to you unless you *know* you need them. The final test, however, to which each book should be submitted before money is paid for it is, "What is this book worth to my library?" If it is worth its published price to you *now*, get it at once; if it is not worth its present price, 25 cents, though it were published a year ago at \$1.50, do not be tempted to buy it; if it is not worth its present price, but can possibly be picked up much cheaper in a year or two, wait and buy it when an opportunity offers.

Papers on "Book selection from the branch librarian's standpoint," by Miss Sara Jacobsen, and "The order department of a branch library system," by Miss Emma V. Baldwin, both of the Brooklyn Public Library, were in the unavoidable absence of the writers read by the secretary. They dealt in some detail with the principles and methods followed in the Brooklyn Public Library. Miss Bolton

and Miss Hinsdale then described the methods used in the Queens Borough Library, and were followed by Miss Hume, who emphasized the advantages of buying on approval, especially where one is buying for a system of scattered branches, with the contents of each of which it is difficult to keep one's self familiar.

The meeting was preceded by a basket luncheon on the beach, and followed by a reception and luncheon, the members of the club being the guests of the Queens Borough library staff.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Secretary: Miss Alice Wilde, Washington Heights Branch, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Victor H. Paltsits, Lenox Branch, New York Public Library.

The last regular meeting of the New York Library Club for this season was held on May 11, 1905, at the Ethical Culture School. Mr. Manney said a few words of welcome and the business meeting was then held.

The committee on the union list of periodicals submitted the following report, which was accepted:

"The committee on the union list of periodicals, having been authorized Oct. 26, 1904, by the executive committee to proceed with its plans, began at once to estimate the cost of printing such a list. Through the courtesy of the director of the New York Public Library the Chicago list of serials—the fullest in print—was checked for the letters D and S with the New York Public Library list, thus furnishing a basis for comparison of the length of the Chicago and the New York lists. With this and with the estimates of the committee and of Dr. Billings, it was decided that the New York list would probably take 300 pages. All the details so far as decided are set forth in a circular, which will be issued May 15 to all libraries and institutions that might be supposed to find such a list of value. If the resultant subscriptions are sufficient, the committee will at once begin on the compilation of the list, which it hopes to have in print by October, 1906.

"I. E. LORD."

The nominating committee presented its report, and on motion of Mr. Eames the ticket was elected by one ballot cast by the secretary. It was as follows: president, Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art; 1st vice-president, Miss Isabel Ely Lord, Pratt Institute Library; 2d vice-president, Frank Weitenkampf, Astor Branch, New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Alice Wilde, Washington Heights Branch, New York Public Library; treasurer, Victor H. Paltsits, Lenox Branch, New York Public Library. It was voted that the secretary of the club should receive a salary of \$30 a

year and necessary expenses. The treasurer's report was read, and the president appointed Mr. Eames and Mr. Gaillard an auditing committee.

Mr. Nelson made a few remarks at the beginning of the regular program, showing the extraordinary growth of library work during the last 50 years.

Miss Plummer then spoke on "Library facilities of New York." The object of the paper being to show the extent to which libraries contributed towards education, the first thing reported on was the work of the free library. Statistics showing the great foreign population in Manhattan, at once introduced the question of how these people are to be educated, the adults who read no English proving to be the more difficult problem, as the children under 14 years of age learn English in the public schools, and gladly and willingly make use of the libraries. Whether or not books in their own languages should be provided for these people who are not capable of learning English and to whom the book as a means of education is virtually closed, is a vital question. The unattractive and noisy homes in which such people live direct our attention to the importance of having the reading rooms of such a nature that the people will gladly seek the pleasant, quiet atmosphere which should be associated with libraries. The work of the travelling library was mentioned, showing the many stations in schools, play centers, institutions, clubs and tenement houses, where the inhabitants might not make use of books at all unless provided in this way.

All the libraries of Manhattan which circulate free to all or to certain classes of citizens were noted, and then a full statistical account was given of the reference libraries, and of those circulating libraries which require some condition of fee or membership. A brief tabulation of the free reference or circulating use that may be made of New York public libraries followed, showing in the form of answers to questions where the people may go, at given hours, either weekdays or Sundays, to borrow books or to read them. In summing up, the chief defect in our library facilities would seem to be the lack of evening hours at our two great reference libraries, and the lack of Sunday hours at all libraries except the Y. M. C. A. and Cooper Union. Doubtless these deficiencies will be supplied in future, and we should feel encouraged that so much has already been done in the way of putting books within the reach of every one.

Dr. Richardson read a paper on "The library in the community," but confined his treatment of the theme to the librarian's standpoint, and to the motives, aims and ideals of the librarian as he faces the problem of the library in the community. It is hoped that this paper will be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Dr. John De Witt Warner took the standpoint of a layman in speaking of "The library in the community." He contrasted the libraries of 25 years ago, which were safe deposits for books, sternly guarded by a librarian, with the great facilities which are afforded at present. With these added facilities, however, have come new methods of administration, and Dr. Warner made a plea for the people having a limited amount of time, who actually do not understand how to make use of a library, and suggested that instead of adding so constantly to already good collections some of the money should be devoted to supplying more assistants, who could help the people to find the books they really want. In the matter of book selection, it is a question whether librarians have gone too far in attempting to cater to the taste of people who have no taste or judgment, and whether the demand for books represented by those who have most time, as distinguished from those who make most use of books, should be met or discouraged. The opening of libraries on Sundays and holidays was strongly urged for the accommodation of people having no other time available for reading.

EDYTH L. MILLER, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: Dr. John W. Jordan, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The last meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, May 15, 1905, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, with the president, Mr. Ashhurst, in the chair. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. The president announced the election of five new members by the executive committee, and called attention to the summer session of the New York State Library School to be held May 18-June 30, 1905, descriptive circulars of which had been mailed to the members of the club. Announcement of a library institute, to be held on Thursday, May 25, at the Media Free Library, Media, Pa., was also made. In the absence of the members of the nominating committee, Mr. Ashhurst read the ballot for officers for the coming year, as follows: for president, Dr. John W. Jordan; vice-presidents, John J. MacFarlane, Miss Ella R. Seligsberg; secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann; treasurer, Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell. Upon motion the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for these persons, which was done, and they were declared elected to office.

The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Franklin Spencer Ed-

monds, who addressed the club on "The library and the school." Mr. Edmonds stated that the modern ideal of governments is the perfection of the individual. The growth of art galleries and museums shows the attempt to further this aim, and the library and the school go hand in hand in the same work. Public schools and free libraries were originally intended for the poor only, the idea that they are intended for the use of rich and poor alike is one of slow growth. Today a society without libraries, as a society without schools, is enfeebling itself and retarding its own progress. Schools and libraries are dependent upon each other. The modern teacher must keep abreast of the times, and the librarian can aid in this effort by sifting out from the vast quantity of new publications on every subject the books worth reading from those which are not. There is an essential unity in all educational effort, whether it be that of the school, home, church, newspaper or library. The great work is, after all, the intellectual perfection of the individual.

After a vote of thanks had been tendered Mr. Edmonds for his address, Mr. Ashhurst congratulated the club upon the successful completion of its 13th year, and also congratulated the members upon their choice of Dr. Jordan, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as president. The latter then took the chair and made a brief speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon him by his election. Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

Correction should be made of two errors in the report of the April meeting of the club, *L. J.*, May, p. 296: Junto, instead of Junta, the name of Franklin's club; and William Wagner, not Samuel Wagner, founder of the Wagner Free Institute of Science.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Secretary: James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Martha Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Springfield, May 19. There were morning and afternoon sessions, both held in the hall of the art museum, Mr. W. I. Fletcher presiding. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, on report of the nominating committee, as follows: president, W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton; vice-presidents, Miss Nellie F. Squier, Monson Free Library, and Mrs. M. E. Davison, Dalton Free Library; secretary, James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Martha Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

Bookbinding in its various forms was the main theme of the papers and addresses. The interesting bookbinding exhibit prepared and first displayed by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library was shown in the reference room of the City Library, and a practical demonstration in book repairing was given by Miss Rose Murray, of the library staff. The morning session was opened at 11.30, with a few words of welcome from Mr. Wellman. Mr. Ralph W. Adams, formerly instructor in bookbinding in the Norwich (Ct.) Free Academy, gave a talk on "Bookbinding from a historical and artistic standpoint," pointing out that although the principles of binding have changed but little since the early days, the materials had changed greatly, and the work to-day is better. George S. Merriam, of Springfield, publisher of Webster's dictionaries, spoke on "Companionship through books." He told some delightful anecdotes of a number of the great modern poets and writers. He spoke especially of the writings of Holmes, Emerson, Mrs. Stowe, Sir Walter Scott, Whittier and Tennyson. He thought that of the three works of the 19th century which would live the longest Darwin's "Descent of man," Emerson's poems and Tennyson's "In memoriam" were the ones which he would select. Mr. Merriam said there was less of reading of the Bible nowadays than formerly, though this was not due altogether to lack of reverence, but rather to the effect of a great amount of good literature. As for companionship the most helpful book of the last century was the little compilation of sayings and writings known as "Daily strength for daily needs."

In the afternoon a most interesting talk on "The principles of technical binding" was given by Mr. Cedric Chivers. Mr. Chivers said that it was an admitted fact that modern books are poorly bound, and that this was especially felt in libraries. He told of his efforts in England to get unbound sheets of books from publishers and have the libraries either do the binding themselves or have it done under their supervision. Too much glue is used in the make-up of modern books and the paper is of a poor quality. To prove his statement in regard to paper, Mr. Chivers passed about two leaves from books, one of which was printed in 1539 and the other in 1904, and the superiority of the paper of the former was plainly noticeable. He stated that the error of the present binding was due to the assumption that the same methods used when paper was better are suitable for the wood pulp paper of to-day. Mr. Chivers explained spring-back and type-back bindings, and showed specimens of the latest ideas in bookbinding which were of more or less technical interest.

Mr. W. K. Stetson, of the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library, followed with a paper

on "Bookbinding from a librarian's standpoint." He dealt chiefly with economical bindings, and preferred for small and much-used books an imported cloth binding, although American cloths are good enough when the wear is not excessive. He did not advise using duck in twelvemos, but thought it suitable for larger books. He spoke highly of cloth joints. Mr. W. P. Cutter spoke on the same subject, urging that the best bindings should be put upon the most circulated books, which amounted to saying "on the cheapest books." Reference books and books of special character which are likely to remain on the shelves should have the cheapest bindings.

After adjournment at four o'clock a number of members took a special car to the training school, where they inspected the grounds and buildings.

WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A Travelling Library Institute was held in the assembly room of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library on April 22. Invitations had been sent out the week before to all the friends of travelling libraries in Winnebago County, especially to librarians in charge of travelling libraries and to school teachers of the county.

In the absence of Mr. Hesse, president of the County Board of Libraries, Dr. Ford, secretary of the board, acted as chairman of the meeting and read the paper which Mr. Hesse had prepared on the "Winnebago county system." In this paper Mr. Hesse touched upon the civilizing effect of good books and their usefulness in the smaller communities, little villages, and farming sections. He sketched briefly the history of the travelling library movement in America, and referred to the success that has attended the work in Wisconsin as a result of the efforts of Mr. Hutchins, Senator Stout and Miss Stearns. He brought out the fact that Winnebago county was the first to organize a travelling library system under the state law, although Dunn county had previously inaugurated a system under the patronage of Senator Stout. Mr. P. V. Lawson was the first president of the board of libraries of Winnebago county, and is entitled to great credit for his part in giving the county system a start. There are now eight counties in the state organized under the law. Winnebago county leads with the greatest number of stations and the largest circulation.

The report of the supervising librarian, Miss Turner, shows that the county now has 31 libraries containing from 50 to 55 books each, 28 libraries being out in circulation and three kept at the Oshkosh library for exchange. The circulation, so far as it has been possible to gather statistics, shows that each book has circulated on an average of 10 times since the libraries were first sent

out four years ago. In some cases the circulation has not been kept accurately, consequently the actual circulation must be considerably larger than the figures would indicate. Annual visits are made to the different stations to see that the libraries are properly placed and that they are accomplishing the good for which they were intended. That they are giving pleasure to many persons whose reading matter would otherwise be very limited has been evident in every visit made.

Mrs. C. J. Howlett, librarian for the town of Algoma, spoke in a most appreciative and convincing manner of the value of the travelling library to the country reader.

The subject "The travelling library and the school" was presented by Mr. Overton, county superintendent, who spoke of the usefulness of the travelling library to the country school teacher; and "Periodical literature" was the subject of a short and interesting address by Mr. Halsey, president of the normal school.

Miss Stearns followed in a delightful talk on "Travelling libraries in America." She reminded those present that Winnebago county had taken the initiative in the matter of a county system and that it was the very first of its kind in the United States, and then told of her experiences with the book wagon and the eagerness with which it is received by the dwellers in northern Wisconsin.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Circulars of information for the fifth year of the training school have recently been issued. The most important change made since the last issue is in regard to the special one-year course, which combines those studies of the first and second years that bear directly on work with children. This course is now open only to candidates who have had one year's instruction in an accredited library school and who are fully recommended by their library school directors. The second-year work has been enlarged in its scope by the arrangements made with the Library School of Western Reserve University for these students to spend six weeks in Cleveland, taking special courses in library organization and the history of libraries, making at the same time a study of methods used by the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library. Entrance examinations for the coming year will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1905.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual visit to out of town libraries was made this year to the libraries of Baltimore and Washington. The students, ac-

accompanied by the director, left for Baltimore Wednesday morning, May 10. The first library visited was that of the Johns Hopkins University, where the class was welcomed by Mr. Murray, who spoke about the special work of the library. From the Johns Hopkins the class went to the Peabody Institute and after a most interesting inspection under the guidance of Provost Uhler, the students made their way to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, where they were greeted by Dr. Steiner and given an opportunity to see the workings of the several departments.

From Baltimore the class went to Washington. The Library of Congress was the first to be visited. Thursday morning was spent in seeing the many departments. In the afternoon Mr. Bowerman showed the many points of interest in the Public Library.

Friday morning was spent in visiting the libraries of some of the government departments—of the Surgeon-General's Office, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture, and the afternoon in seeing the Public Documents Office and the Bureau of Education. Saturday was given up to sight seeing. The students appreciated the hearty welcome everywhere extended to them and returned to their work in the school with renewed interest.

Alice B. Kroeger, *Director*.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL

The Minnesota Public Library Commission announces the sixth annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at the Minnesota State University, June 19 to July 28, 1905, as a department of the summer school. At a recent meeting of the commission it was decided that hereafter the school would only be held once in two years. It is intended primarily to meet the needs of small public libraries which cannot afford trained librarians, and to be of assistance to teachers in charge of school libraries. It is open to all holding library positions or under appointment to such positions or to teachers in charge of school libraries. No entrance examinations are required. The fee for the course is \$5 for those holding positions in Minnesota libraries, and \$10 for those outside the state. The course is under the direction of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian of the commission, who will be assisted by Miss Maude van Buren and Miss Julia Elliott. Professor Maria L. Sanford, of the State University, will give a series of lectures on literary criticism, and lectures on library subjects will be given by Melvil Dewey, Miss Gratia Countryman, and other librarians.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

18TH ANNUAL REPORT

The 18th annual report of the school for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, appears as

Bulletin 92, Library School 18 (Albany, 1905, p. 441-455. O.). It records a class of 49 (15 seniors), representing 42 colleges. The work of the year, in library visits, lectures, etc., is reviewed, as are the allied activities of the New York State Library School Association, summer course, and Chautauqua summer school. There are full lists of students in the regular, summer and special courses, and record of positions filled in 1904 by former and present students. In conclusion Mr. Dewey refers to the result of the unification law, by which the state library is made a part of the State Education Department. This, he says, has so far "brought only benefits to the library," having given greater space and made possible a more convenient arrangement of rooms.

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL: CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., issues a circular of information regarding the Southern Library School, established in that library through the recent gift of \$4000 by Andrew Carnegie. The school offers a one year's course in library training for which a certificate will be given, and for the first year it will take only ten students. The course at first will be strictly elementary, with extension in successive years, and especial attention will be given to organization work. A high school education or its equivalent is required, and entrance examinations will be held. There is no tuition or matriculation fee, and expenses for supplies are estimated at \$25 a year. The school will have pleasant and commodious quarters in the Carnegie library building. It is under the general direction of Miss Anne Wallace, with Miss Julia Rankin as head instructor. Mr. Carnegie has given \$4000 a year for the school for a term of three years, with the intention of maintaining it permanently if it proves successful.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SUMMER SCHOOL

The University of Seattle, University Station, Seattle, Wash., will conduct a summer course in library training for a six weeks' term, opening June 19. It will be in charge of Miss Harriet Howe, of the University of Illinois Library School.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first year of the Western Reserve University Library School has been one of varied opportunity in many directions. Not only has this been the case with the regular courses given by the faculty of the school and specialists called to it from their respective fields, but also in the practical contacts of work afforded in connection with the opening of the new Carnegie branches of the Cleveland Public Library. In addition there have been

the social features of the university life into which students from all the schools enter alike. A course of lectures held at the auditorium of Woodland branch during the winter has given further opportunity for varying the usual routine.

The course of historical lectures by Professor Root upon the printed book came to a close shortly before the Easter recess. These lectures, proceeding as they did from first hand investigation of the subject and illustrated by interesting examples collected during his recent visit to Europe, opened up fresh fields of interest in bibliography and were distinctly illuminating on the scholarly side. The subjects treated were Gutenberg, the Aldines, the Elzevirs, Caxton, early printing in America, William Morris, and special presses.

A very different, but equally inspiring event, was the occasion of the opening of the St. Clair branch, April 14, when Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the School of Education, University of Chicago, gave a talk to the students upon the art of story telling, illustrating it at various points in her own inimitable manner. In the afternoon of the same day the children's room at St. Clair branch was opened, Mrs. Thomsen giving the story hour and Mrs. Oliver Stafford singing German and English folk songs for four hundred little people, more than three-fourths of whom were of foreign parentage. No adults, except the children's librarians and regular staff, were admitted. The students from the library school, however, were invited and thus were enabled to see the principles of the morning lecture further exemplified.

The practice of the students in the general library routine at Woodland branch has been completed and they have been detailed for further work at the St. Clair branch, thus giving experience in two well-equipped new libraries, each serving a clientèle of completely different character and each involving problems as interesting as they are diverse. This experience has been especially designed to round out and complete the earlier work of the year in the sub-stations and other branches. In addition four of the students have carried on some substitute work in the university and public libraries.

The final examinations in library records and elementary classification were held at the end of the first semester. The regular courses in special and trade bibliography given by Mr. E. C. Williams and Mr. Allen Dudley Severance have closed, as also the special course upon work with children, given by Miss Euphemia Power of the Cleveland Normal School.

Ten days, from April 19 to 29, were given to the library trip, which this year embraced the libraries of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It gave opportu-

ity for observing many and varied library activities, and was most helpful and interesting.

Immediately upon return from the library visit the course in public documents under Miss Mann was taken up, and closed with examinations May 13. At the close of this course, Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission, followed with four lectures upon the work of the library commissions and allied interests. Before the end of the year there will also be a course of ten lectures upon binding, with practical work in repair of books, by Miss Woodard, of the University of Michigan. For this work an equipment for hand book-binding has been placed at the school.

The final examinations take place June 5 to 8, commencement being June 12. On June 20 and 21 the examinations for admission of students will take place in Adelbert Hall and also in the first week in September.

ELECTRA COLLINS DOREN,
Head Instructor.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

KOCH, Theodore W. Lecture on Carnegie libraries. (*In Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1905, p. 340; reprinted from *University News-letter*.)

The *Library Association Record* for May opens with an article on "The Expansive classification," by Thomas Aldred, who gives a careful analysis of the characteristics and advantages of Mr. Cutter's classification scheme, which he regards as "the most economical and practicable in arrangement." The second and final instalment is given of Maurice B. Adams' valuable paper on "Public libraries, their buildings and equipment," with floor plans of several typical buildings; and there are the usual notes and announcements.

The *Library World* for May continues Sayers' and Stewart's practical treatise on "Library magazines," and considers "The classification of fiction" *apropos* of the Philadelphia Free Library Bulletin no. 5. The reviewer approves the principle of fiction classification set forth in that bulletin, and says in conclusion: "We wish to see in our library catalogs, both dictionary and classified, poetry and fiction taking their place as contributions toward the literature of important subjects. A poem or novel on Shakespeare, or London, or the Humming bird, or Courage, or Love, or the Poor laws, has just as much right to be properly cataloged under such subjects as an essay or single treatise. When this is even partially done, it will add enormously to the resources of ordinary libraries."

LOCAL

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (6th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 2981; total 27,217. Issued, home use 101,883, of which 21,607 were juvenile (fict. 64.2 %); ref. room attendance 26,708. New cards issued 2448; cards in force 15,824. Receipts \$18,423.40; expenses \$11,905.58 (salaries \$5224.91, books \$3188.70, periodicals \$272.29, light \$664.18, heat \$722.58, binding \$561.38).

The library has in many ways aided in the library development of Georgia and the adjacent states, through its training class, and through the personal aid and advice of its librarian. Seven new libraries in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia have been aided in this way, and Miss Wallace's statement is perfectly fair, that "this library has become a model workshop for the southeastern states organizing new libraries."

There has been a marked increase in the reference work done in the open shelf room, and the magazine reading room, opened on Oct. 25, has been very much used. In the children's department 4371 children are registered. The story hour, which was experimental last year, has been adopted as a regular feature of the children's work.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (19th rpt., 1904.) Added 7880; total 272,917. Issued, home use, 629,955, (fict. and juv. 75 per cent.); ref. use 121,053. New registration 9681; total cards in force 37,396.

As this report marks the close of the library's 20th year, it opens with a brief historical sketch of the development effected during that period. "The grand total of books circulated from the beginning amounts to 11,365,612, and we find from our registration books that about 150,000 people have at different times become entitled to the use of the library, and that 37,396 persons and 172 institutions now possess that right." Besides the central building, the library system now comprises seven branches and four delivery stations; agencies are needed, however, at eleven more points in the city, and it is stated that "the library has now come to a point where it must receive a larger income, if it is to meet the growing needs of the city."

The accessions of the year included a large addition to the collection of Russian books and a number of books in the Lithuanian language. The usual stocktaking was carried through, taking the time of four clerks for nearly two months; "it is a great undertaking and yet is felt by all of us to be of great value as showing what has become of our books, and leading to the discovery of misplaced books, errors in the shelf list, etc."

Changes have been made toward the simplification of records, of which Dr. Steiner says: "At the end of the year, we determined to give up the old system of keeping the records of borrowers, in books, one book being

used for the central library and one for each branch, with a different series number for those registered in each book; and instead of this, to keep the record on a card system, all cards being kept at the central library, and being arranged in a single numerical series. This will considerably simplify our system and make it easier to handle. At the same time we changed our method of keeping record of the institutions, and instead of granting each one of them 25 registration numbers for a box of books, started a series of numbers for institutions, each number in the series entitling an institution to a box of books. We had found that in keeping every application made by borrowers from the foundation of the library, we were accumulating a vast amount of material which was of no particular value, except that it entitled the persons whose card had expired, on reapplication for use of the library, to receive their old registration number. We therefore determined to destroy all applications which had expired more than three years before date and insist that persons who had neglected to renew their applications during the three years after the expiration of their right to use the library's privileges, should take a new registration number. By destroying these old applications, we obtained sufficient space in the registration drawers for a number of years to come."

The work of the various branches, and the delivery to schools and other centers, is reviewed; "the Sunday-schools are becoming our most enthusiastic borrowers, sending us reports of appreciation of the good work we are helping them to do." In the library's personnel an important change was the resignation of Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, assistant librarian, to become librarian of The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, and the appointment of Mr. Louis H. Dielman as his successor.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (16th rpt., 1903.) Added 4660; total 40,630, distributed among the central library and three branches. Issued, home use, 284,534 (fict. 32.28 per cent.; juv. fict. 25.59 per cent.) New registration 3004; cards in use (estimated) 15,560.

There has been a steady increase of use in all departments, and a new delivery station was opened at Elizabeth, in August. Much-needed alterations and repairs will be made with Mr. Carnegie's Christmas gift of \$35,000, "and the institution will start with a new lease of life."

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1904.) Added 3144; total 47,571. Issued, home and school use, 154,532 (fict. 47.87 per cent.; juv. fict. 16.85 per cent.) New cards issued 1900; total cardholders, (re-registered) 7736. Receipts \$11,804.29; expenses \$11,804.19.

The circulation shows a decrease of 3549,

owing to the closing of the children's room on account of an epidemic of measles. "The books in the reference rooms were all reclassified and re-labelled during August. This was done under the impression that it would aid both the public and the attendants to have attached to each book a definite symbol, showing its position on the shelves, and its relation to other books in the collection. A key to the arrangement has been printed, with an alphabetical index of subjects, showing the approximate numerical place of each book on the shelves."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (48th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added 3363; total 65,270. Issued, home use, 146,475 (fict. 61 per cent.) New cards issued 1218; total registration 7692.

From the school reference room 7681 v. were issued to teachers, who in turn report a circulation to pupils of 10,955 v. The attendance in this room was 4332. From the children's room 9166 v. were issued, and the attendance was 20,503. Sunday opening of the reading room was begun in November, 1904, and the attendance since then has varied from 107 to 230. The trustees devote most of their report to consideration of the need of a new building.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie building of the Carroll Park branch was formally opened on the afternoon of Saturday, June 3. This is the fifth Carnegie library to be completed in the Public Library system. Exercises were held in the auditorium, the chief speakers being Rev. Albert J. Lyman, James F. McGee, and Rev. M. G. Flannery. The library was opened for circulation of books on Monday morning, June 5. The building, which is at the corner of Clinton and Union streets, cost \$75,000, and was a little over a year in course of construction. It is one story in height, with a well lighted basement extending nearly ten feet above the street level, and is built of Harvard brick with limestone trimmings.

Brown University. JOHN CARTER BROWN L. The dedication of the library building, May 17, 1904; with the addresses by William Vail Kellen, LL.D., and Frederick Jackson Turner, Ph.D. Providence, R. I., 1905. 4+69 p. D.

A fine example of the work of the Merry-mount Press, and a fitting memorial of the installation of the library in its beautiful building. The addresses of Mr. Kellen and Mr. Turner present effectively the extent and richness of the library's collections in its special field of Americana.

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. (10th rpt., 1904.) Added 19,933, of which 2776 were

gifts; total 123,018. During the year 87,494 persons have consulted over 220,000 v. There is a steady and marked increase in use, and the available space for books and readers is taxed to the utmost. In character of use, the five leading subjects remain the same, engineering, physics, trade and transportation, chemical technology, history and geography; "but the last two have changed places this year, and the last is now followed closely by political economy."

An interesting example upon the difficulties of "weeding out" is found in Mr. Andrews's reference to the collection of 20,000 v., taken out of the overcrowded main collection as least likely to be called for, and stored in the Newberry Library. These "dead" books, it is reported, "have been wanted so many times already as to prove that any such selection is an evil."

The printed catalog cards issued by the library are subscribed for by several other libraries, at a price which pays only for stock, printing and transportation. In all 51,478 cards have been sold during the year for \$200. From the Library of Congress 42,355 cards have been received in exchange. In the current cataloging work of the year 6764 orders for cards were sent to the Library of Congress and reports were received on 6291. While there has been a proportion of about 7 per cent. of unsalable cards the advantages of the service quite outweigh the disadvantages. Suggestive analytical details of the work of the cataloging department are given.

Mr. Andrews reviews at some length the more notable accessions of the year, which included a valuable and extensive collection on the social sciences, formed by Mr. C. V. Gerritsen, of Amsterdam, and embracing a special collection on the social, political and legal status of woman, gathered by Mrs. Gerritsen. This collection contained about 18,000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets, of which about 2000 volumes proved to be duplicates and were disposed of before the collection was shipped to this country. The main collection was received in the latter part of May, and about 6000 v. were accessioned during the year.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 20,759 v., 2940 pm.; total 245,944 v., 49,388 pm. Issued, home use 720,985, of which 479,770 were issued from the central library. Total cards in force 44,089. Receipts \$123,910.95; expenses \$122,043.04 (salaries libn. and assts. \$26,743.69, salaries catalog dept. \$9153.54, salaries janitors, etc. \$13,108.86, books and periodicals \$19,354.54, binding \$5185, branch libs. and delivery \$13,452.92.)

An interesting report, describing in some detail the work of the various departments. The new children's room, on the second floor, opened in 1903, was decorated in accord with a scheme prepared for the purpose by the

Municipal Art Society; several views of the completed interior are given, which present a most attractive appearance. "Classed books have been placed on the two upper shelves of the children's room all the way around, the story books being relegated to the lower shelves. This arrangement is believed to have had an effect on the percentage of fiction taken for home reading, the children not being able to look for a story book without being brought face to face with the histories, biographies and books of travel and popular science." A story hour was continued through the year, on the subject of Heroes. There were 24 home libraries in operation during the winter months. A lecture room has been arranged in the room formerly used by the cataloging department, and here talks on various subjects, illustrated by lantern slides, have been given to the children, and other lectures and meetings have been held.

In the cataloging department the percentage of cards furnished by the Library of Congress has increased to 20.34 per cent. The reclassification of the main collection is making good progress. Much attention was given to the preparation of bibliographies and reading lists for the women's clubs; "all other work stopped during six weeks in September and October. The references for 46 clubs were given in 38 long bibliographies and 762 short reading lists. The longer ranged from one to 27 pages of foolscap, typewritten, the shorter from three or four references to a half page. All these reading lists were filed alphabetically in the art room, where the members of the clubs are in the habit of going for help on their papers. The system inaugurated last year of inviting the program committees of the clubs to come to the library to consult the members of the staff when arranging programs for the coming year has been continued. With the books before them, the ladies can act more intelligently in choosing subjects."

Reference use is increasing and there is need of much larger reference rooms. The Sunday reference use has also shown marked growth. The library building in general is greatly overcrowded, and the question of relief is of immediate importance. Mr. Hodges notes various alternatives—the sending older and less used books to the Library of Congress, for deposit, or the removal of "dead" books, for sale in the book auctions of the larger cities.

Appended are the reports of the heads of departments, and supplementing these are reports of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind, and the Theological and Religious Library Association, both of which have quarters in the library building and are closely affiliated with it.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The library opened its new St. Clair branch, at the corner of Willson and Marquette street, on the even-

ing of April 14. Dedicatory exercises were held in the auditorium, with addresses by Mr. Marks and Mr. Stafford of the library board, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, President Orth of the school council, and Librarian Brett. The whole building was thrown open for inspection before and afterward. On Saturday afternoon the auditorium was filled with the children, who thoroughly enjoyed some good music, a short talk about the library and its use, and some stories by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago. They afterward filed downstairs and had their first view of the beautiful children's room, with its shelves filled with bright new books.

The regular work of the branch began on Monday, April 17, and during the first week nearly twelve hundred borrowers were registered; of these but a small per cent. were transfers, nearly all being given cards for the first time.

This building is the second to be completed of the seven branch buildings provided for by Mr. Carnegie's gift to Cleveland. It is located in one of the poorer parts of the city, about two and a half miles from the main library, in a neighborhood greatly in need of elevating influences. The building is plain colonial in style, two stories high, built of brick and terra-cotta. The first floor contains the circulating, reference and children's rooms, separated by glass partitions; on the second floor are the auditorium, club room, work room and staff room. The wood-work and furniture are birch-mahogany, floor covering and walls green. A feature of the decorations is the series of tiles in the mantel in the children's room, illustrations of the Greek myths painted by ceramic artists. The branch opened with a collection of 6750 volumes on its shelves, fully cataloged, and these are supplemented by daily service from the main library.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added 897; total 35,212. Issued, home use 32,092. Cards in use 2364.

From the late Samuel Hoar the library received an office table which was used by successive Presidents from Madison to Grant.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 1224; total 26,935. Issued, home use 87,432 (fict. 74 per cent.) New borrowers 768.

This is Miss Blanchard's tenth report as librarian, and she gives a brief review of the chief events in the decade. The library has now reached a point where a new building is essential to its development. Summer branches have been maintained at East and West Concord, and a delivery service is continued for Penacook and for the West Concord Reading Room Association. Frequent picture exhibits have been held.

Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L. "Founder's day" was observed at the library on May 16, when an interesting program of music and addresses was rendered. Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, spoke on "The development of Pennsylvania libraries;" Mr. E. C. Higbee, of the local school board, on "The relation of the schools to the library;" and the annual report of the library was read by H. P. Snyder, secretary of the board of trustees. It gave the following facts: added, 1508; total 4036. Issued, home use (incl. magazines) 31,581 (fict. 75.8 per cent.) A story hour was held by the assistant librarian on Friday afternoons from October to May. The club room has been used as a regular meeting place by several local clubs and associations.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Friends' F. L. (rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1904.) Added 336; total 22,230. Issued, home use, 11,311. New cards issued 336; no. visitors 18,641.

A list of books added during 1904 is appended.

Gloverville (N. Y.) P. L. (rpt., 1904.) Added 1006; total 23,115. Issued, home use, 72,004; lib. use 7648. New registration 444. School children have drawn 2445 v. other than fiction for use in school work, and high school pupils have drawn 1151 v. collateral to their studies.

Appended to the report is the annual classed list of books added during the year.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. (54th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1905.) Added 4066; total 66,520. Issued, home use 188,489; readers in ref. room 17,810; readers in newspaper room 30,317; Sunday and holiday readers 3466; new cards issued 7238; cards in force 12,472. Receipts, expense fund \$21,772.45; expenses \$19,201.24 (salaries \$12,336.19, binding \$1445.63, miscellaneous \$3654.09). Receipts, book fund \$8015.72; expenses \$6683.41 (periodicals \$763.93).

This is the first report since the opening of the beautiful Ryerson library building and the appointment of Mr. Samuel H. Ranck as librarian, and it is an interesting and suggestive record of organization and development. Work in the new building was begun in June, although the formal dedication exercises were deferred until Oct. 5. The building was fully described in L. J. 29:594-595; views of exterior and interior and floor plans are shown in this report.

An important step toward rounding out the collection was taken in the decision to buy all titles in the new "A. L. A. catalog," not already in possession of the library. "What this will mean may be realized when it is remembered that of the 263 titles of works on religion in the 'A. L. A. catalog' the library had but 115, of the 549 on sociology,

363." A copy of the catalog has been placed in every school of the city, where it serves as a catalog of the library. Other notable additions included purchases of works in Dutch and German; the valuable collection of works on furniture exhibited by the French book trade at the St. Louis exposition; and the Stuart collection of 500 titles—books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts—relating to Michigan, this forming a valuable nucleus for a library of Michigan history. Mr. Ranck says: "A brief statement of the principle that is being followed in the purchase of books will give a better understanding of what we are trying to do. In a library such as ours all subjects ought to be represented. This will include at least one or two volumes on the history of every state and territory in the Union; every county in the state of Michigan as far as such histories are published; a good account of every great religion in the world and of every denomination in the United States; every political and social movement vital to a considerable number of people; a grammar and dictionary of each of the languages of the world that has any sort of a literature, and especially the languages of the commercial nations; and finally books representing every science, every art, and every craft." In cataloging, the L. of C. printed cards are used as largely as possible, 2064 (808 titles) having been purchased during the year at a total cost of \$26.78. In addition two sets of cards for the books in the "A. L. A. catalog" were purchased. The preparation of a duplicate card catalog for the public has been undertaken, and catalog cards on any subject are supplied to any one desiring them at the price of a cent per card, plus postage if mailed.

An index of cardholders by street and number was begun in November, which will be of value as indicating just what sections of the city are most fully reached by the library, and by aiding co-operation with the board of health. The field that the library has yet to cover is very large. "It seems reasonable to suppose that the public library of a city ought to reach more people than any single newspaper in the city. It is doubtful, however, if any library in any considerable city in this country is doing this. It seems to me it ought not to be a vain ambition for a public library to have as many cardholders as there are regular purchasers for the daily newspaper with the largest circulation. We must realize, however, that this will remain a vain ambition for us for many years, for we should have to have nearly 50,000 cardholders, whereas we now have but 12,472."

Mr. Ranck reviews briefly the work done with the schools, in the children's room, where a story hour has been carried on, and in sending a memorial travelling library to sick and crippled children. Instruction in the use of the library has been given to the

children in the children's room and to the high school pupils. A series of seven lectures was given during the winter in the lecture hall, and a beginning has been made toward the establishment of a working library for the blind. To develop public knowledge of and interest in the library newspaper lists and articles have been prepared, signs have been placed on street cars, and numerous addresses have been delivered by the librarian.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added 1040; total 15,790. Issued, home use, 48,670 (fict. 32,195; juv. 15,948). New registration 905; cards in force 2782. Receipts \$2729.83; expenses \$2629.62.

Sunday attendance in the reading room was 2488, as against 1887 the year before. "The present quarters of the library are unsuitable and insufficient. The growth and betterment of the library only make this fact more glaringly apparent."

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L. (19th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 465; total 10,406. Issued, home use, 21,164 (fict. 70+ per cent.); visitors to reading room 9144. New cards issued 219; cardholders 1044. Receipts \$2835.83; expenses \$2835.83 (salaries \$991.14, books \$526.01, periodicals \$131.33, binding \$117.80, heating \$304.25, lighting \$293.61.)

Nearly one-fifth of all books issued were juvenile. "For the first time in the history of the library we have a complete card catalog. We have also this year printed our first finding list." A new experiment was made in issuing music for circulation, which has proved most successful.

Indiana State L. The library has issued under date of May the first number of a monthly bulletin (4 p.), which it is desired to make a medium of communication between the state library and its patrons through the state. One of its immediate objects is "to call attention to and awaken an interest in the bibliography of Indiana which we are now undertaking to collect."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. (14th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1904.) Added 4511; total 92,215. Issued, home use 472,406 (fict. 38.88%; juv. fict. 31.15%). New registration 3945; total registration 30,670. Receipts \$37,359.15; expenses \$30,291.71 (salaries \$16,053.61, books \$4664.22, station service \$2594.47, binding \$1327.06, light and heat \$1444.55, periodicals \$837.24).

In general the library reports normal growth and varied activities. Miss Burdick says: "The work with the schools has never been more satisfactory to us, and seemingly never better appreciated by our educational co-workers. The supplementary readings are

so much in demand that they are seldom on the shelves and many sets are reserved months in advance. But it is in the increased use of our class-room libraries that I personally find much gratification. For this is a cause I believe in and have faithfully worked for, the underlying idea being the guidance of children's reading by those qualified to do so." Through these libraries 17,674 v. of carefully selected children's literature was circulated during the year.

Two series one of 24 and one of 30 lectures, were given during the six months, October to April.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The library was formally opened on the afternoon of May 5, when a large audience attended the opening exercises in the temporary quarters on Fourth street, occupied pending the erection of the beautiful Carnegie building. The opening address was delivered by Mayor Granger, and the chief speaker was Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In his opening remarks the mayor stated that it was the intention of the trustees to carry out the idea of Mr. Carnegie in establishing at least nine branch libraries throughout the city. The first committee appointed had collected \$17,000 and purchased a site at Third avenue and York street for a handsome structure. He thought the ground would be broken in 60 days for the new building.

The circulation of books was begun on the morning of May 6, and it was estimated that over 1000 v. were issued by afternoon.

Michigan State L. (Biennial rpt.—two years ending July 1, 1904.) Added 12,739; total not given.

There are 50 "associate libraries," which have drawn 952 v. from the state collection. In the travelling libraries department there are 297 libraries in operation; these have been sent out 703 times and have had a circulation of 75,534 v. among 15,442 readers. A map of the state shows the location of these libraries in 1904.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 712; total 14,191. Issued, home use, 45,646, of which 19,410 were circulated from the four branches and 4176 from the schools. New registration 456; total cardholders 2260, or "one out of every three of the residents of Milton."

The most important event of the year was the completion of the new library building, which was formally opened on June 11. "In addition to its beauty, the new building has proved a splendid working library. The ventilation and heating, two most important features, are perfect, and the arrangement of the stacks affords so much light and space that all who choose to go to the shelves can do so with comfort." The year's circulation

shows a decrease of 5,427 v. from 1903, owing mainly to the closing of the library for 21 days during removal. The new children's room, convenient in equipment and beautiful in decoration, has been unfailingly popular, and has been used by 4639 children during the six months it was open. The circulation was 4169, of which 3289 were fiction. Deposits of books have been sent to eleven schools, and the teachers have done much to promote co-operation with the library. "The system of house-to-house delivery continues to be a successful method of library distribution. Nine new registrations have been received from the section covered by the delivery, and the class of books circulated continues to be of the best."

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (27th rpt. — year ending Oct. 1, 1904.) Added 14,045; total 156,762. Issued, home use, 614,114 (fict. 36.7; juv. fict. 30.3). For school use 29,552 v. were issued 147,059 times by 397 teachers in 46 public schools and 26 other schools and institutions. New registration 15,226; cards in use 29,108.

New England Historic Genealogical Soc. L., Boston. The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in the supplement to its April number gives the report of the librarian for 1904. Additions for the year were 1164 v., 805 pm.; total not given. There were more visitors than in any other year, "and there seems to have been more genuine interest in tracing ancestry and less of the craze for joining societies." The policy of opening the library freely is approved of and has had a good effect in increasing the membership, and attracting bequests and donations. A plea is made for the use of durable paper in printing genealogical books. A special fund is needed to meet the annually increasing expense of binding and rebinding. A new building is greatly needed.

New Orleans (La.) F. P. L. The building committee of the library is engaged in drawing up the pamphlet to be submitted to architects for the building of the new Carnegie library.

New York P. L. Two timely exhibitions have recently been arranged by the printing department of the library. At the Astor library building there have been placed on view a number of Japanese pictures of the present war in the East, part of a collection recently presented to the library. A note of intense patriotism is struck in these gaudily colored prints, which bear inscriptions in Japanese as well as a rather peculiar English. It is worthy of note that these pictures are cheap lithographs, while during the Chino-Japanese war the old tradition of color prints from the woodblock was still in a measure adhered to. In the lower hall of the Lenox library

building, some cases are filled with a small but interesting collection of portraits of Schiller, pictures of his birthplace and home, autographs, etc. The exhibition sounds its own special note in the long series of celebrations of the day of Schiller's death (May 9, 1805), recently held in this country.

Prospect (Ct.) P. L. The new library building, the gift of Mrs. Bronson Tuttle and Howard Tuttle, of Naugatuck, was dedicated on the afternoon of May 25. The building, which cost \$4100, stands on the village green, commanding a view of the Sound, the Meriden hills, and the country between. It is built of rough stone from the town, has a red tiled roof, windows of art glass, a reference room with open fireplace, a book room and a librarian's office. The dedication exercises were held in the Congregational church and included addresses by Rev. Sherrod Soule, of Waterbury, and Miss Helen Sperry, of Waterbury.

Rockland (Mass.) P. L. The Memorial Library Building, erected as a monument to the soldiers and sailors from Rockland who served in the Civil War, was dedicated on the evening of May 12. The exercises, which were held in the opera house, included an address by ex-Governor John D. Long on the advantages of a public library to the community.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt., 1904.) Added 5929; total 66,747. Issued 353,286 (fict. 73½ per cent.). Visitors to ref. room 12,576. New cards issued 5476. Receipts 20,096.70; expenses \$20,073.73 (books and periodicals \$7209.90, binding \$1645.40, salaries \$9234.25, printing \$426).

"During the year an appraisal of the Americana room has been made by the well-known specialist, George E. Littlefield, and a value has been placed by him on every book in our Americana collection. Mr. Littlefield finds the total value of this collection \$8571.80. He speaks in high terms of the fullness and range of the department. The commercial value of this collection appreciates every year."

The library maintains five agencies, and supplies books to all the city school rooms and to a number of Sunday-schools. Mr. Foss briefly notes the thefts that were an unfortunate feature of the year. A total of 828 books were lost in this way, at an estimated value of \$1000. After long search the thief was found, convicted and sentenced to three years in the house of correction. He admitted the theft of 240 books; the evidence showed that many more had been taken. "Precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of such thievery in the future. Frequent inventories have been instituted, and some department of the library will be inventoried every month; an attendant has been

stationed in each of the stack-rooms during the busy hours of each day; and a perforating stamp has been purchased, and the words "Somerville Public Library" will, as soon as possible, be stamped upon every book in the library."

The system of house-to-house delivery of books has been continued, 2490 v. having been delivered in this way during the year.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1904.) Added 459; total 19,571. Issued, home use 28,239. New registration 602; total registration 1770. Receipts \$3012.97; expenses \$2867.97.

A new fiction catalog has been published, and is sold at ten cents a copy.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (39th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1904.) Added 688; total "more than 50,000 v." Issued, home use 44,482 (fict. 26,401; juv. 8780). New registration 383; total re-registration 5515.

The Carnegie library building, erected at a cost of \$70,000, was formally opened on Nov. 30, 1904. As the library was closed for removal from Sept. 10 to the date of opening, there is a considerable decrease in the year's record of circulation.

Toledo (O.) P. L. (30th rpt., 1904.) Added 6833; total 56,576. Issued, home use 108,080 (45.9 per cent fict.; 37.8 per cent juv.) New registration 4891; cards in force 15,339.

This is the first report since the appointment of Mr. Willis F. Sewall as librarian, and it is largely a record of reorganization. Much-needed space has been secured by a rearrangement of shelving, permitting the installation of six extra floor cases, rearrangement of books, and removal of unused public documents to the basement. Wooden cases were erected in the basement and new shelving was placed in the children's room. The limit of shelving capacity of the building has now been reached. In purchases the reference department has been strengthened, and special effort has been made to fill gaps and complete periodical sets. With the exception of 600 v. of current fiction added to the rental collection, it is estimated that two-thirds of the purchases "have been from second-hand dealers, clearance sales of surplus stock, and duty-free importations. By the extra discounts thus secured beyond what is regularly allowed by the rules of the American Publishers' Association, I estimate we have saved at least \$1000."

The card catalog has been revised and brought up to date, by mounting and inserting the entries in the printed catalog issued in 1886, carefully eliminating "dead" material, and making necessary additions and corrections. The printed cards for children's books issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the Library of Congress

cards for the "A. L. A. catalog" have been subscribed for, and the L. of C. cards for current books are used so far as possible. "All the cataloging has been done at great disadvantage in the librarian's small private office. There is no other place."

The registration shows a considerable increase. Evening hours in the circulating department have been extended from 7 to 9 p.m., the two-book system has been adopted, and for serious study any reasonable number of books may be withdrawn for a reasonable time. The rental department of current fiction contains 414 v. and has been maintained at a cost of \$618.73, with receipts of \$623.28; it is believed that this department offers "a reasonable solution of the current fiction problem." Besides novels, current magazines are also included in the rental collection.

In the children's department the collection has been revised, weeded out, and 2635 new books were added. It now contains about 6000 v. in good condition. There are 700 v. of supplementary reading (non-fiction) selected with reference to the school work. The establishment of small deposit collections in the more remote schools is recommended. There have been several changes in the staff, owing to death and illness, and Mr. Sewall speaks with appreciation of the work of Mrs. Jermain, who retired from the librarianship in September, 1903, after 20 years of service.

University of Texas L., Austin. (Rpt.; in 11th biennial rpt. of board of regents, p. 35-43.) Added, 1902-03, 1412; 1903-04, 4753. The number of Texas newspapers currently received by the library has increased during the past year from 75 to 255. During the last three years 20,655 v. have been cataloged. For use outside the library 18,149 v. were issued in 1902-03, and 16,891 in 1903-04; no record of library or reference use is kept. In the summer vacation the library was open an hour each day.

"During the past year books have been loaned for a short time to Leland Stanford Junior University; Carnegie Library, San Antonio; Rosenberg Library, Galveston; State Library, Austin, and to individuals in several parts of the state. The borrower assumes responsibility for the books and pays transportation charges both ways, and only books not in current use at the university are loaned. On the other hand, on behalf of professors and students, loans of needed books have been obtained from the Library of Congress; Mount Holyoke College, Mass.; Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, and the State Library, Austin." Three students have received instruction in library methods during the year, with a view to fitting them for work in Texas libraries.

Vermont State L., Montpelier. A contract has been let for the installation of a new

tier of steel book stacks in the state library, provision for which was made at the last session of the legislature when an appropriation of \$6000 was made for that purpose. This additional stack is made necessary by the present crowded condition of the library, which has greatly hindered the work of reorganization that has been in progress for the past two or three years.

The cataloging of the library is being continued, the miscellaneous collection is now almost fully cataloged and some of the law collection is completed.

Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L. (35th rpt.—13 months ending Sept. 30, 1904.) Added 3358; total 60,075. Issued, home use 101,219 (fict. 70.61%; juv. fict. 68.97%). Receipts \$30,781.14; expenses \$24,012.71 (salaries \$5814.43, books \$3079.32, binding \$499.28, periodicals \$468.66.)

The period of the report was extended one month to coincide with the period covered by the treasurer's report.

The biennial revision of cardholders was begun in August, 1903, and examination of the renewals during the year goes to show that the constituency using the library "averages 5000 in a population of 60,000, and that more than 2000 of these are children. The fact remains that a large part of the community is not reached, and that deposit or distributing stations are needed to extend the influence of the library."

Work with the schools has been developed, owing to a gift of \$1000 from the city. 1110 v. were distributed through six grades in three schools, and a simple charging system for the use of the teachers was organized. Judging from the circulation of these books at one school, the extension of the system through the city would double the circulation of the library.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (37th rpt., 1904.) Added 1032; total 30,371. Issued, home use 43,925 (fict. 21,800; juv. fict. 8897); lib. use 872. New cards issued 467; total cards issued 10,283. Receipts \$6098.61; expenses \$6075.56 (salaries \$2528.03, books \$892.53, periodicals and binding \$421.65, printing catalog, etc., \$527; light \$459.13, heat \$353.79, janitor \$379.75.)

Much extra time has been given by the library force to work on the printed catalogs, and the regular card catalog has been kept well up to date. A new card catalog case is needed.

Waterville (Me.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of May 18.

Westfield, N. J. At a town council meeting on May 15 a resolution was passed accepting the gift of \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building, and agreeing to provide a site and appropriate \$1000 a year for library maintenance.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (26th rpt., 1904.) Added 756; total 23,501. Issued, home use 54,520 (fict. incl. juv. 696.) New cards issued 268; total registration 4979.

There is a short historical retrospect of the quarter century just concluded.

Wilkes-Barré (Pa.) Osterhout F. L. (16th rpt., 1904.) Added 2145; total 35,502. Issued, home use 97,936 (fict. 68.8 per cent.). Total re-registration 4797.

A children's room was opened, on March 17, in a room previously used for periodicals; "an enlarged photograph of Miss James, whose hope and desire had been to see a children's room in full working order, hangs opposite the entrance." There are 2861 books on the shelves; the attendance from April 1 to Dec. 31 was 21,378; and the circulation for the year was 26,972. In the total circulation of the library there has been an increase of 12,270 over the previous year and a decrease of fiction from 70.57 to 68.8 per cent.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (11th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1905.) Added 5311; total 54,639. Issued, home use 222,556, of which 203,941 were from the central library (fict. 50.42 per cent.). New registration 4059; total registration 14,972. Receipts \$39,636.53; expenses \$39,290.87 (salaries \$6686.57, janitor \$480, books \$3764.68, periodicals, \$635.26, binding \$1369.75).

The use of the Bodley Club books increased to 12,066, a gain of 2741 over last year. This, however, is not a large total, as it covers the first full year that the library has subscribed for 250 volumes. There was a falling off in the last five months, owing to the fact that only books are supplied that have been used for four months in the Book-lovers' Library.

In August Mr. George F. Bowerman resigned the librarianship, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey.

FOREIGN

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (18th rpt., 1904-1905.) Added 898; total 53,813, of which 14,893 are in the ref. dept. and 21,354 in the central lending lib., the remainder at the two branches. Issued 401,382, of which 57,218 were issued in the ref. dept.

Manchester, Eng. John Rylands L. The library *Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 3, April, 1904-March, 1905, contains a review of the work of the library during 1904. Accessions for the year were 2480, the total collection being "upwards of 90,000 volumes." The accessions included many important works, among them 55 works printed before 1500. "An unrecorded edition of the *Wratisslau or Breslau Missal*, printed at Cologne in 1499. An almost equally rare copy of St. Bonaventura's '*Biblia pauperum*,' printed at Venice in 1479. '*Breviarum Romanum*,' Venice, 1482. '*Mis-*

sale Frisingense,' Munich, 1579. Two Latin Bibles of 1484 and 1492. The rare 1559 edition of Beza's Greek and Latin Testament, by some authorities said to be spurious. The 1640 Amsterdam edition of the Genevan Bible. The Sarum Primer of 1546. A number of the original works of Luther, Cochläus, Savonarola and other prominent figures of the Reformation. Two hundred tracts dealing with the Popish plot. One hundred and sixty works written by English Roman Catholics, and printed either abroad or at secret presses during the penal times. Forty works dealing with the Benedictine and other religious orders. One hundred and forty volumes dealing with the early history of Congregationalism and other church history in New England. Hugo's 'Sacri et canonici ordinis Præmonstratensis annales,' 1734-36. A number of works upon Oriental religions and the Jesuit and other missions of the East, from Bishop Medlicott's library. Thirty-four volumes from Bodoni's famous eighteenth-century press at Parma." From Mrs. Rylands was received a valuable collection of Bibles and other works bearing upon the history of the English Bible.

A steadily increasing number of students make regular use of the library, and during the year the richness of its Bible collection was displayed in an exhibition illustrating the history of the English Bible, arranged in connection with the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The exhibition remained open for four months and was visited by over 20,000 persons. Four lectures on the history of the English Bible were delivered in the lecture room to crowded audiences. A notable lecture on "The Bible in the ancient Greek church" was also delivered in October by Professor Caspar René Gregory, of Leipzig. Organized visits have been paid to the library by parties of high school and other students, bodies of working men, literary societies and reading circles.

The *Bulletin* is mainly devoted (p. 127-179) to the year's list of additions.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (32d rpt., 1903.) Added 6514; total 162,566. In the lending branch 131,021 v. were issued to 9135 borrowers, fiction forming 57.5 per cent. of the circulation. At the reference library there was an attendance of 185,738. Both lending and reference use show decided increase over the previous year.

"During the year 256 boxes, containing 11,668 volumes, were sent to 138 country centers, also 9 boxes, containing 547 volumes, to nine different lighthouses along the coast of this state, and the trustees have abundant evidence that this branch of their work is highly appreciated by country students, and is productive of educational results commensurate with the expense incurred. Besides sending out these boxes of books to

groups of students in the country, the trustees have lent 596 volumes to 60 individual students in the country districts.

"The Navigation Department, having asked the trustees to undertake the work of supplying the lighthouse-keepers in New South Wales with periodical boxes of suitable literature, have handed over 780 volumes, which have been in circulation for the past twenty years. Most of these books were found to be unfit for further use in the library, and many were quite unsuitable for the special purpose in view. About one-third of the original volumes have been utilized, and supplemented by modern works which will be found acceptable to the class of readers whom they are intended to benefit, and a box supplied to each lighthouse in this state. The books will be changed and renewed as funds become available."

The completion of the library "Guide to the system of cataloging," compiled by the principal librarian, was an important incident of the year, and with the "Subject index" to the author-catalogs, gives a sufficient catalog equipment for the reference collection. A supplement to the catalog of the lending collection is, however, needed. The annual stock-taking showed a loss of 77 volumes during the year, none of which were of particular value, except the third volume of the *Sydney Gazette*, 1805-6, the loss of which is "a matter of the deepest concern" as it is unique and very valuable.

A comparative statement is given, showing the total cost of the library for the years 1892 and 1902-3 respectively. During these ten years the staff has been increased by four juniors, who are absolutely needed to cope with the large increase of purely mechanical work, but the total cost has decreased by 25 per cent. and the amount paid in salaries by 12 per cent.

Gifts and Bequests

Stanford University, Cal. At the exercises held in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new library building, on May 15, announcement was made that the late Mrs. Stanford had arranged to establish, after her death, an endowment fund for the purchase of books for the library. This fund, which is estimated at \$1,000,000, is to be raised from the proceeds gained by selling Mrs. Stanford's private jewels. Directions to this effect were given in an address written not long before her death by Mrs. Stanford, and read at the cornerstone exercises. Mrs. Stanford, after specifying the disposition to be made of her jewels, said: "I desire this fund to be known and designated as the jewel fund. There has been created a library committee of the board of trustees, under the

provision of which all such purchases should be made."

Carnegie library gifts

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C. June 1. \$20,000 for a library building, on the usual conditions.

Georgetown, Pa. May 13. \$6000.

Wellesley (Mass.) College L. May 20. \$125,000 for a library building, on condition that an equal sum be raised for general endowment purposes.

Librarians

BRANDEGEE, John E. At a meeting of the trustees of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library on May 1, memorial resolutions regarding the late John E. Brandegee were passed, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, as trustees of the Utica Public Library, and as individuals, desire to record and express our great sense of loss, not only to ourselves, but to this community. Mr. Brandegee was in fact the founder of this library, which has its charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York and is consequently a part of the educational system of the city, in which work he was deeply interested.

"Since its establishment, Mr. Brandegee has given largely of his time and liberally of his means. His wide experience and foresight have been of inestimable value in promoting the work of the institution in every way.

"United to great knowledge and ability, to the highest ideas of honor and integrity, was a great heart.

"Extremely modest and unassuming, he would accept no position of prominence or of honor, but as chairman of the library committee, took upon himself the burden of the work."

CORWIN, Miss Ella F., assistant in the Michigan State Library, has been appointed librarian of the Elkhart (Ind.) Public Library.

HAMMOND, Miss Laura, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

HOAGLAND, Warren L., Jr., has been appointed assistant librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. Mr. Hoagland, who was born in Newark, N. J., was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in 1898, and then took a three years' post-graduate course at Columbia University. He has been for several years engaged in business. He entered upon his work at the St. Louis library on May 24.

KOCH, Theodore Wesley, who during the past year has been assistant librarian of the University of Michigan, was on May 13 appointed librarian of that institution, succeeding Raymond C. Davis, who becomes librarian emeritus. Mr. Koch was born in Philadelphia in 1871 and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '92. Af-

ter taking his bachelor's degree he spent three years in post-graduate work at Harvard and, becoming interested in the study of Dante, was invited in 1895 to take charge of the collection of Dante literature accumulating at Cornell University, the gift of the late Willard Fiske. Mr. Koch spent five years (1895-1900) in arranging and augmenting this collection and in compiling an annotated catalog, published in two volumes, which has received high praise for its sympathy and thoroughness. Mr. Koch's other publications on Dante include: "A list of Danteiana in American libraries, supplementing the catalogue of the Cornell collection" (1901), "Hand-list of framed reproductions of pictures and portraits belonging to the Dante collection" (1900), "The growth and importance of the Cornell Dante collection," and "Dante in America, an historical and bibliographical study" (1896). During 1900-1901 Mr. Koch studied at the University of Paris and the College de France, and upon his return to this country was appointed to the staff of the Library of Congress, where he remained until going to Ann Arbor.

LAUNDON, Miss Lenora, librarian of the Herrick Library, Wellington, O., died at her home in Wellington on May 18. Miss Laundon was a graduate of Oberlin College, and had been librarian of the Wellington library for the past ten years.

MCCARTHY, Capt. J. H., was on May 1 appointed by the city council librarian of the new Carnegie Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. Mr. McCarthy, who is principal of one of the Winnipeg public schools, was formerly an alderman in the city council. He had for several years previously been a teacher in the city schools.

SWITZER, Miss Grace E., assistant in the Washington State Library, was on March 7 elected librarian of the Bellingham (Wash.) Public Library.

TYRIE, Miss Martha J., formerly assistant in the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding the late Miss Letitia Allen.

WILLIAMS, George W., a trustee of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library, and a trustee of the endowment fund of the American Library Association, of which he was a life member, died at his home in Salem on May 31, 1905. Mr. Williams was born in Salem in 1838, and had been for years prominent in local political and social circles. He was treasurer of the Lynn Security Safe Deposit and Trust Company, had for six years served as a member of the common council, and had long been a trustee of the Public Library. He had been a life member of the A. L. A. since 1895.

Cataloging and Classification

CASE L. *Cleveland, O.* Catalogue of French fiction. Cleveland, 1905. 22 p. S.

The CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. *Quarterly bulletin* is discontinued with the issue for January-March, 1905. Hereafter only the monthly leaflets and annual lists of books added will be published.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list, Central Library. 6th edition, part 7: natural science; medicine; industrial and fine arts. Baltimore, published by the library, May, 1905. p. 1339-1566. O.

IMPERIAL L., *Calcutta, India.* Special number: eighteenth century pamphlets, maps, and prints, with a few mss. 18 p. Q.

All the items recorded—many of them rare and curious—deal with Indian affairs.

JOHN RYLANDS L., *Manchester, Eng.* Catalogue of the manuscripts and printed books exhibited on the occasion of the visit of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. Manchester, 7th March, 1905. 38 p. O.

The exhibition was devoted to Biblical manuscripts, early printed Bibles, works of the reformers, early devotional books, and autographs. Many valuable and interesting examples were shown, and the catalog contains interesting annotations.

NEW ORLEANS (La.) P. L., Fisk L., Simon Hershheim L. Classified list of books added during the year 1904, with author index. New Orleans, 1905. 45 p. O.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains the third instalment of the "List of works relating to Ireland." This deals with works relating to limited periods, arranged chronologically and running from 1166 to 1829.

OAK PARK (Ill.) P. L., Scoville Institute. Fiction-author list. June, 1904 [1905]. 8 + 66 p. D.

Prefaced by a page and a half list of "Books about books—guides to the best reading."

PRICE, Warren Elbridge. Price's catalogue of paper-covered books: being a title-author-subject key to the publishers and retail prices of all paper-bound books now in print in America. New York, Publisher and Retailer, 24-26 East 21st st., 1905. 8 + 271 p. O.

A successor to the smaller volume, "Paper-covered books, a catalog," prepared and pub-

lished by the same compiler in San Francisco in 1894. Intended primarily for booksellers and newsdealers. "No attempt has been made to solve conundrums or explain the impossible. For example, under Braeme, Clay, and Garvice, are listed books which son of man knows not the author of. No partiality has been shown in crediting books to Clay or Braeme. The maker of this catalog, while making no pretence of absolute accuracy or completeness, submits a claim that he is guilty of fewer errors than the makers of the publishers' lists and catalogs on which this was of necessity based."

The RYERSON P. L. (*Grand Rapids, Mich.*) *Bulletin* for May contains a well-selected list of "Books for mothers on the training and education of children."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May has a short special reading list on Schiller.

The SAN FRANCISCO P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains a short list (12 titles) of "References on the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

The SEATTLE (Wash.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April has short reading lists on the Cascade Mountains and Mount Rainier.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* for May contains a short special reference list on Alphabets.

Bibliography

A. L. A. CATALOG. The Library of Congress has reprinted in separate form sections 800 (Literature, incl. fiction, drama, etc.) and 600 (Useful arts), of the "A. L. A. catalog" class list. These "separates" are available for use by libraries as catalogs or reference lists.

ALGEBRA. The Boston Colloquium. Lectures on mathematics, delivered Sept. 2-5, 1903, before members of the American Mathematical Society, in connection with the summer meeting, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Edward Bur Van Vleck, Henry Seely White, Frederick Shenstone Woods. New York, Macmillan, 1905. 8°. Bibliography of memoirs relating to algebraic continued fractions: p. 167-187.

ANTICOSTI ISLAND. Schmitt, Joseph. Monographie de l'Ile d'Anticosti (Golfe Saint-Laurent). Paris, A. Hermann, 1904. 6 + 370 p. 8°.

Bibliographie: p. 349-367.

APPENDICITIS. Kelly, Howard A., and Hardon, Eliz. The vermiform appendix and its diseases. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders & Co., 1905. il. 21 + 827 p. 27 cm.

Contains bibliographies.

- BEST BOOKS.** Grisebach, Eduard. *Weltliteratur-katalog; mit litterarischen und bibliographischen anmerkungen.* 2. durchweg verb. und stark verm. Aufl. Berlin, B. Behr, 1905. 9+606 p. 22 cm.
- BIBLIOGRAPHIES.** Under this title Mr. Eugene Fairfield McPike contributes to *Notes and Queries* (10th ser. 3, April 1, p. 243-245) a plea for the preparation of a bibliography of bibliographies, co-operative and international. His plan is illustrated by a short classed list of references to bibliographical works and articles.
- BOOK-PLATES.** British Museum. Franks bequest: catalogue of British and American book-plates bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum by Sir Augustus Wolleston Franks; by E. R. J. Gambier Howe. London, Printed by order of the Trustees, 1903-04. 3 v. 26 cm.
- CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.** Jahres-bericht über d. leistungen der chem. technologie m. besond. berücksicht. der elektro-chemie u. gewerbestatistik f. d. j. 1904. 50. jahrg. od. N. F. 35. jahrg. Bearb. v. F. Fischer. 1 abt.: Unorgan. tl. Leipzig, 1905. 27+628 p. 8°.
- CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.** Ellendt, Georg. Katalog für die schülerbibliotheken höherer lehranstalten, nach stufen und nach wissenschaften geordnet. 4. neu. bearb. und sehr verm. ausg. Halle a. S., Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, 1905. 41+166 p. 21 cm.
- "Literatur über die jugendschriften- und schülerbibliotheksfrage": p. xv-xxi. "Verzeichnis von 'Jugendschriften,' welche für schülerbibliotheken nicht geeignet sind": p. xxii-xxxxxi.
- CHILE.** Montt, Luis. *Bibliografía chilena, precedida de un bosquejo histórico sobre primeros años de la prensa en el país; por Luis Montt.* Tomo II., 1812-1817. Santiago, Imprenta Barcelona, 1904-. 20+499 p. 26 cm.
- Vol. 1 is not yet published.
- CONCRETE.** Taylor, Frederick W., and Thompson, Sanford E. *A treatise on concrete, plain and reinforced.* New York, J. Wiley & Sons, 1905. 18+585 p. 23½ cm.
- Contains "references to concrete literature," p. 544-556.
- DREYFUS.** Desachy, P. *Bibliographie de l'affaire Dreyfus.* Paris, Cornély et cie, 1905. 7+72 p. 8°, 1 fr.
- EDUCATION.** Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Centrale du Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction Publique. Tome 2: Enseignement. Bruxelles, Imprimerie F. Denis, 1905. 12+1165 p. 25 cm.
- 6742 titles, closely classified, with good general index. Also Dewey call numbers and a comparative table of classes arranged by the D. C.
- Literature on industrial education in Germany. (*In* U. S. Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Statistics. *Industrial education and industrial conditions in Germany.* Wash., 1905. Special consular reports, v. 33, p. 145-147.)
- ENGLISH LITERATURE.** American catalog, 1900-1905: containing a record, under author, title, subject and series, of the books published in the United States, recorded from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1905; together with a directory of publishers. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1905. 62+1233 p. l. O. net. \$6.
- This is the initial volume of the "American catalog" series of the 20th century, replacing in octavo form, and in single alphabet (author, title and subject) arrangement the former quarto "American catalogue" series, with its author-and-title and separate subject records. The present record is a five-yearly cumulation of the *Publishers' Weekly* monthly and cumulated reference lists, edited into one alphabet and containing many additions of titles not included in the original records. It covers approximately 42,000 books and 100,000 entries, as against the 27,500 books recorded in the 1895-1900 volume of the old series. The directory of publishers includes 3876 names, as against 1666 names in the 1895-1900 volume.
- English catalogue of books for 1904. London, Low, 1905. 303 p. 8°.
- FENCING.** Leguina, Enrique de. *Bibliografía é historia de la esgrima española; apuntes reunidos por D. Enrique de Leguina.* Madrid, 1904. 143 p. 22 cm.
- FRENCH AUTHORS.** *Annuaire des gens de lettres et des dessinateurs, 1905.* [Paris, Dujarric et cie., 1905.] 390 p. ports. 18 cm.
- First issue; much inferior to the "Literary year book." Addresses, but no biographical data.
- FURNITURE.** Ransom, Caroline L. *Studies in ancient furniture; couches and beds of the Greeks, Etruscans and Romans.* Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1905. 128 p. il. 30 cm.
- Bibliography, p. 113-115.

GEOLOGY. Rogers, A. W. An introduction to the geology of Cape Colony. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1904. 18+463 p. 12°.

A list of books and papers referred to is given in appendix (p. 445-451).

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. George Washington University (formerly Columbian). Bibliography: titles of books, monographs, papers, etc., published by members of the faculties, doctors of philosophy and doctors of civil law. Washington, D. C., Published by the university, Sept. 1, 1904. 59 p. O.

Records the publications of 64 writers, mainly on scientific subjects.

GEORGIA. De Renne, Wymberley Jones. Books relating to the history of Georgia in the library of Wymberley Jones De Renne, of Wormsloe, Isle of Hope, Chatham county, Georgia, 1905. [Savannah, 1905.] 74 p. front., facsim., 33 x 27 cm.

Handsome typographically. Titles given in full, but only occasional collations.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Deutscher literaturkatalog, 1904-1905. Leipzig, Volckmar, 1905. 2+893 p. 26 cm.

Useful for ordering purposes; gives telegraphic code word for each work, weight in grams, style of binding and price (bound or stitched condition).

— Hinrichs. Vierteljahrs-katalog der neuigkeiten des deutschen buchhandels; nach den wissenschaften geordnet; mit alphabetischem register. 60. jahrg. hft. 1, Jan-März, 1905. Leipzig, 1905. p. 1-253, 8°.

— Kürschners deutscher literatur-kalender auf das jahr 1905; hrsg. von Dr. Heinrich Klentz. 27. jahrg. Leipzig, Göschen, [1905.] 7+47+1828 p. 17 cm.

HAWTHORNE. Grolier Club, New York City. First editions of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne, together with some manuscripts, letters and portraits, exhibited at the Grolier Club from Dec. 8 to Dec. 24, 1904; with frontispiece portraits, additions to text and index. New York, The Grolier Club, 1905. 11+77 p. 24 cm.

HEINE. Meyer, Friedrich. Verzeichnis einer Heinrich Heine-bibliothek; mit einem facsimile und zwei beilagen. Leipzig, Dyksche Buchhandlung, 1905. 4+174 p. 24 cm.

Collection presented to the city of Düsseldorf.

INDIUM. Browning, Philip E. Index to the literature of indium, 1863-1903. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, no. 1571.) Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1905. 16 p. O.

JEWS. [Abrahams, Israel.] Bibliography of Hebraica and Judaica: autumn, 1904-March, 1905. (*In Jewish Quarterly Review*, April 1905, p. 598-608.)

LABOR. Schmidt, P. Bibliographie der arbeiterfrage für das jahr 1904; nach materialien geordnet. Beiheit zum *Arbeiterfreund*. Berlin, 1905. 80 p. 8°.

MADREPORARIA FUNGIDA. Vaughan, T. Wayland. A critical review of the literature on the simple genera of the madreporaria fungida, with a tentative classification; from Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, vol. 28, p. 371-424. (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum.) Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. p. 371-424, O.

MALARIA. Mannaberg, Julius, and Leichtenstern, O. Malaria, influenza, and dengue. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1905. 8°. Literature: p. 494-517; 701-716; 741-42.

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Santiago de Chile (Imprenta Elzeviriana); now furnishes a valuable bibliographical record of the early publications of the Spanish-American cities. In 1904 issues appeared dealing with the following places: Ambato, Angostura, Curazao, Guayaquil, Maracaibo, Nueva Orleans, Neuva Valencia, Panama, Popayan, Puerto España, Puerto Rico, Querétaro, Santa Marta, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, Tunia, etc., 1754-1823 (in one volume); Arequipa, el Cuzco, Trujillo y otros pueblos del Perú, 1820-1825; Bogotá, 1739-1821; Caracas, 1808-1821; Cartagena de las Indias, 1809-1820; Guadalajara de Mexico, 1793-1821; Mérida de Yucatán, 1813-1821; Oaxaca, 1720-1820; Quito, 1760-1818; Veracruz, 1794-1821.

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The introduction — pages 7-17 — contains a short but valuable bibliography on the relations between France and the United States during those years. The correspondence printed in this volume is not translated.

WATERS. Fuller, Myron Leslie. Bibliographic review and index of papers relating to underground waters, published by the United States Geological Survey, 1879-1904. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Water-supply and irrigation paper no. 120, Series O, Under-

ground waters, 34.) Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 128 p. 23 cm.

INDEXES

ANNALES D'HYGIÈNE. Tables alphabétiques des Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale, par ordre de matières et par noms d'auteurs des cinquante volumes de la 3e série (1879 à 1903); par M. le docteur P. Reille. Paris, Baillière, 1905. 239 p. 8°.

Notes and Queries

CORRECTION: A. L. A. BULLETIN ON BOOK-BUYING.—The bulletin of the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying, reprinted in May L. J. (p. 285), is no. 16, instead of no. 15, as there incorrectly given. Bulletin no. 15 was reprinted in April L. J.

BEWICK'S BOOK-PLATES.—The interesting essay "Concerning the book-plates of Thomas Bewick," contributed by Basil Anderton, librarian of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library, to the *Booklovers' Magazine* in 1905, has been reprinted in pamphlet form (23 p. sq. O.). Mr. Anderton's notes are based upon the extensive Bewick collection, bequeathed to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne library by the late John William Pease, and the article deals with the relation of Bewick's book-plates to his more serious work as an engraver. There are several reproductions of characteristic examples, and a list of those included in the Newcastle collection.

BROWN'S SYLLABUS FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.—Mr. James Duff Brown's "Annotated syllabus for the systematic study of librarianship" (L. J., 29:380), which was prepared in response to requests from some English library assistants, should prove useful on this side of the Atlantic as well. The annotations are slender enough, and the imprint dates are mostly absent, which is a serious blemish. But the selection of books and articles is good, and that is the main thing. It is a pity that Mr. Brown has considered himself compelled to presuppose ignorance of foreign languages with those who might use his syllabus, because some parts of the subject, notably the history of printing, cannot be studied to advantage without reference to German and French works, at least, not to speak of Dutch and Italian. Even in studying practical methods of library management, classification, and cataloging, recourse must be made to numerous articles in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. The syllabus contains, besides these lists, some statistical notes on library finance, use, etc., intended to assist librarians in working out problems which may arise in the planning of libraries. A. G. S. J.

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